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VOL. XC., NO. 102.

VICTORIA, B.C., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1903.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.



Good Watch Values.

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To keep pace with the world of today, it is almost a necessity for every person, man, woman and child, to carry a watch. We have provided for this necessity by carrying a mammoth stock of watches. Such large purchases have brought our prices away down.

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Of the combination to stop us getting goods. We have shipments arriving on every steamer, and have now the largest and most complete stock of Groceries in the West. We invite you all to inspect our store and warehouse and see the range of goods too numerous to advertise.

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The Only Grocers Not in the Combination

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LAWN MOWERS, HOSE
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32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

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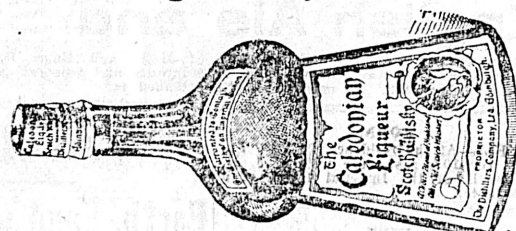
USE THE BEST MELLOR'S PURE LIQUID PAINTS

Cost no more than the ordinary paint, but are LASTING, therefore cheap.

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"Aged in Sherry Wood."



R. P. RITHET & COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS

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B. G. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

40 Government Street.

GRASS SEEDS

Our Stock as usual is complete and of the highest quality.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. Ltd.

Last Day Of The Race Meet

Trotters Make a Hard Struggle For the Free For All Purse.

Track Was Heavy And Horses Could Not Make Very Good Time.

Fanny Putnam And Arketa Divide Honors—Dip Wins Gentleman's Race.

A heavy track—sodden with the rain of yesterday morning—handicapped the horses at Bowker Park in the afternoon, when the third day's racing in connection with the Exhibition of the British Columbia Agricultural and Industrial Society took place. The sport was not as good as that of the previous day, although it was far from devoid of interesting events; the 1-2-3-4-5 trotting race being keenly contested, and when darkness came and all five heats had been run, had not been decided. Fanny Putnam had scored two firsts and Arketa had also scored two firsts, Barnacle having won the other heat. In the five heats Fanny Putnam won two firsts, two seconds and a third, while Arketa won two first, one second and two thirds. Dip, of J. J. Fisher, won both heats of the gentlemen's driving race, pulling a high-wheeled rig, with Fannie M. second in both heats. H. Armstrong's B. M. Bessie Trimble took the purse for ponies under 14.2 hands, and Red Spinner won from Mafada in the Tourists' purse, a selling race, after a keen struggle. The consolation race, in which three horses entered, was won by Dr. McLean in a procession.

In the first heat of the free-for-all, trotting and pacing, three in five, for a purse of \$400, Arketa made the pace at the start, with Barnacle and Fanny Putnam holding well, and at the half they had little daylight between them. Putnam went to the front when in the back stretch, and Barnacle passed her, but she was unable to catch Putnam in the stretch, but the local mare won easily with over a length to the good.

In the second heat Putnam and Barnacle made the running, Arketa getting away badly, and she fell to the rear. At the half Putnam and Barnacle were tucked to the back of her cart, and Arketa well to the bad. They maintained the position to the three-quarters, when Arketa, who had been creeping up, broke. She soon regained, but it was too late. She did not get into the struggle, which was fought by Putnam and Barnacle. They entered the stretch with Putnam barely leading, and made at great finish of it. It was very close, for Barnacle was gaining bit by bit, and as they passed under the wire Putnam was only a head to the good.

In the third heat Putnam broke soon after they left the wire, and Arketa and Barnacle made the running, both being side by side to the half, with Putnam five lengths or more to the bad. Barnacle had a good stride and she got away from Arketa as they neared the three-quarters, and Putnam gained, caught Arketa in the back stretch. She was also lessening the gap between her and Barnacle, when she broke, and Barnacle won easily from Arketa, who passed Putnam in the stretch after she broke.

The bunching prettily to the quarter in the fourth heat, but Putnam broke and lost ground. Recovering, she came up, and the three horses passed the half as close as the cards in a pack. Putnam broke, and Putnam gained, caught Arketa in the back stretch. She was also lessening the gap between her and Barnacle, when she broke, and Barnacle won easily from Arketa, who passed Putnam in the stretch after she broke.

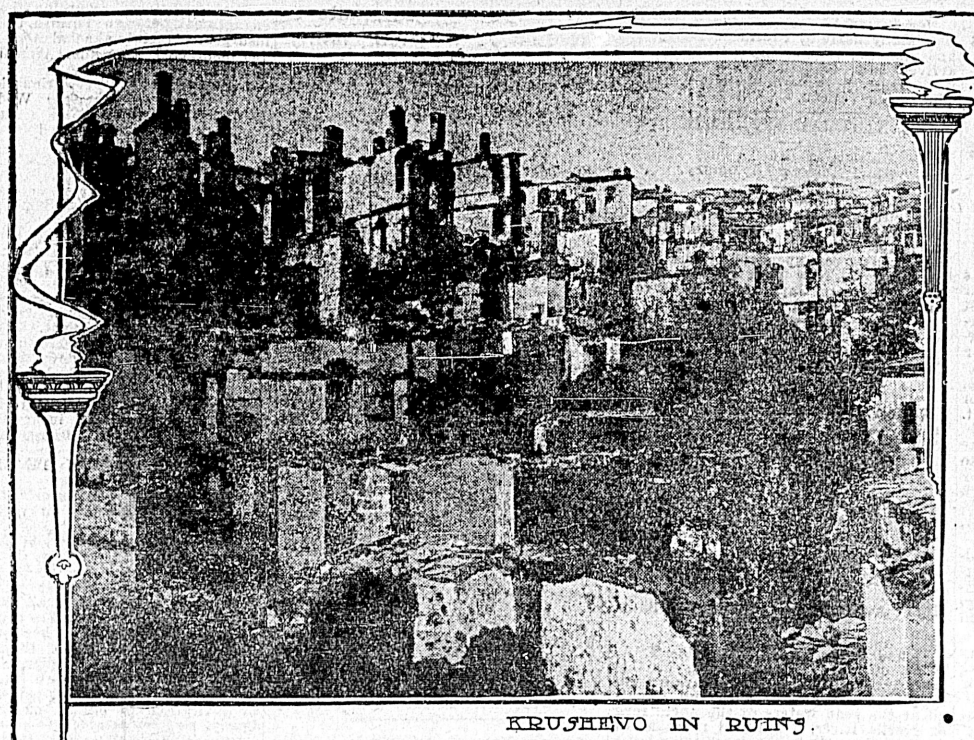
In the fifth heat Putnam broke at the first turn and let Arketa and Barnacle off well to the good. Putnam came up at the quarter, though, and at the half was not far behind the two leaders. At the three-quarters Putnam broke, and Putnam went up, lessening the daylight between her and Arketa, but the grey mare had too much to the good, and she won the heat, with Putnam second.

In the first heat of the gentlemen's driving race for a purse of \$100 and a cup, J. J. Fisher's Dip won without difficulty. She made the pace from the start and maintained her lead to the wire. W. H. Mason's Fannie M. ran second throughout, with W. Symons' Nellie B. and Dr. Hummer's Lizzie S. making a fair race for third place, which was secured by the former. In the second heat Dip and Fannie M. again had things their own way, the other contestants being strung out behind. At the half Dip led Fannie M. by four lengths, with the others well strung out. Dip maintained her lead and won easily with Fannie M. second and Lizzie B. in third place.

A field of four horses faced the start in the pon race, five-eighths of a mile, for ponies of 14.2 hands and under, for a purse of \$75. Bessie Trimble led from the drop of the flag, with Lily B. and Florence hunched close at her heels, and Aguilardo distanced. In the back stretch Bessie Trimble and Lily B. were hunched, with Florence not a length behind. Lily B. and Bessie Trimble made a hard fight for this race, the former gaining a little under the whip in the stretch, but she seemingly hadn't the strength to make it, and Bessie Trimble went under the wire a length to the good, with Florence a good third. Aguilardo had abandoned the race.

The four horses which started in the Tourists' purse, five-eighths of a mile for a purse of \$200, got a good start. Red Spinner, with Mafada at her heels, won the race.

(Continued on Page Three.)



KRUSHEVO IN RUINS.

RUIN WROUGHT BY THE TURKS

Tragedy Reported On Lower Yukon

Charles Hilly Kills Massey at Fort Gibbons in a Drunken Row.

Not Boats Enough on Yukon to Handle Freight Before Freeze-up.

Dawson, Y. T., Oct. 10.—Charles Hilly, a Klondike pioneer, and former owner of the Bear creek claims, shot and killed a man named Massey at Fort Gibbons on Wednesday last. The men were drunk and quarrelled in a saloon. There were no eye-witnesses and Hilly claims self-defence. He is in jail.

There is a great struggle now on between the upper and lower Yukon freight fleets to move the freight. Manager Newell wires that there will be 2,000 tons of freight left at White Horse because there are not boats enough to move it before the river freezes up. It is therefore hoped are reaping a harvest, as they get about four times the regular rate for transporting freight.

The greatest congestion ever known exists on the lower river. Navigation from Eagle to Circle City is now dangerous for the first time, and the steamer Isom was forced to leave 2,000 tons of freight at White Horse for the winter on barges. Other barges loaded with freight are being left on the Yukon flats.

The steamer Sarah was wrecked by low Eagle. One hundred tons of freight was destroyed and the rest of the cargo was damaged. The Sarah will arrive here tomorrow.

A steamer has been sent to the relief of the steamer Kerr, loaded with refrigerated meats for Dawson. As the wood supply from Circle City to Rampart is exhausted fears are expressed that the steamer will not be able to reach Dawson.

The crews of both steamers are compelled to cut wood for use under the boilers. The Yukon flats are so low now that some of the boats can carry only thirty-ton relays, which makes the work of transporting the freight very slow.

Forty-mile river is throwing ice and navigation will last only about ten days longer.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

San Francisco, Oct. 10.—Abraham Kohn, son of the late Henry A. Kohn, a millionaire banker of Chicago, has died here under mysterious circumstances, and the coroner has ordered a rigid investigation in the case.

MOSELEY'S COMMISSIONERS.

British Educational Committee Arrive to Study American System.

New York, Oct. 10.—The members of the British educational commission sent by Alfred Moseley to study the educational system of the United States arrived today on the steamer Philadelphia.

OCEAN MYSTERY.

Two Schooners Ashore and No Sign of Their Crews Can Be Found.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 10.—Two four-masted coal barges carrying crews of four to six men are ashore at Virginia Beach. The life-savers crew dropped lines over both, but received no response. The fate of the crews is unknown.

DROWNED IN FLOODS.

Lives Lost and Bridges Washed Out in New York State.

Hobart, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Several iron bridges on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, between East Meredith and Phoenicia, have been carried away by the storm. Several trains were held up in the gorge of the Catskills. Morgan, Ontario, a Grand Hotel employee, fell into Birch creek at Pine Hill and was drowned. One man who tried to save some property from a floating barn near Delhi was drowned.

OPPOSE CHAMBERLAIN.

British Railway Employees Adopt Resolutions Condemning Fiscal Policy.

London, Oct. 10.—The congress of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, in session at Peterboro, representing most of the railway employees of the United Kingdom, passed a resolution today as follows: Viewing with alarm the proposed fiscal changes introduced by Mr. Chamberlain, and believing that they would add to the burdens of the working classes and prove ineffectual in serving the purpose of imperial unity, this congress, while viewing with some concern any increased imports of manufactured goods, considers that before any scheme of retaliation is adopted there should be a thorough inquiry in which the industrial and commercial classes should be consulted.

Bulgarians Mobilizing

Two Complete Classes Reserves And One Regiment Called to Colors.

Frequent Aggression For Turkish Troops Reason For War-like Move.

Twenty Thousand Refugees Now in Bulgaria And More Coming.

Sofia, Oct. 10.—The War Office today ordered the complete mobilization of the first and second classes of reserves resident in the Kostendil district and of the Thirteenth Macedonian Infantry. This step was taken as a precautionary measure in view of the repeated provocative acts of the Turks on the frontier.

The War Office has decided in view of the situation not to send home any of the reserves for the present. The Bulgarians say the authorities are surprised and concerned at the frequent aggressions of Turkish troops along the frontier. The Bulgarian ministry has formally complained to the Turkish government on its established and has pointed out the deplorable results which such conduct must have on the relations between the two governments at a moment when direct negotiations are proceeding.

About 700 refugees arrived yesterday at Paster, near Razlog. It is estimated that 20,000 refugees are now in Bulgaria. Of this number 13,000 are in the Bourgas and Varna districts. The remainder are distributed in the Rila, Samakov and other districts.

STRONG ARGUMENTS FOR CHAMBERLAIN

U.S. Secretary of Treasury Points Out Impossible Position of Great Britain.

Akron, Oct. 10.—Large crowds gathered in this city today to listen to the address of Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the United States Treasury, and Hon. Warren G. Harding, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Republican campaign. Mr. Shaw said in part: "One of the most important problems before the American people is that one on which all the parties agree, but they do not agree on the methods to be taken to accomplish the desired end. The minority party is to throw our commercial doors open for the free importation of the products of foreign labor. They insist that they way for us to capture the markets of the world is to throw our gates open to the world. The logic of the opinion is that if we give away what we have we will have an abundance. England has had free goods for half a century, but she has never had free trade. She has run against the tariff wall at the entrance of every country she has attempted to invade, and now her colonies, having become high protectionists, are beginning to impose duties upon her products and Mr. Chamberlain resigns his position in the cabinet and at a time of life when most men are about to retire to the quiet of their homes goes out to make the fight of his life in behalf of protection. There is a great difference between goods from foreign countries and free trade in foreign countries. Think of it, our farms produce \$4,000,000,000, our shops and factories produce more than all the shops and factories of any other two countries by \$3,000,000,000 per annum. The productive capacity without duplications amounts to \$11,000,000,000 of which we export in round numbers a billion and a half and import a billion. We therefore consume practically 95 per cent of all we produce. Suppose we open the doors and allow Europe to clothe and furnish us our manufactured products, who will consume the products of our farms and what shall we do with the products of our factories? No, we will take reasonable care of our own, encouraging those who can afford to buy some of their luxuries abroad and from the importation of these luxuries, lace, jewelry and fancy fabrics we will collect a good portion of our revenue and we will sell our surplus in foreign countries."

GONE TO HER REST.

East Northfield, Mass., Oct. 10.—Mrs. Dwight L. Moody, widow of the famous evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, died this evening at her home in this town.

British News By Cable

Sir Thomas Lyttleton's Appointment Causes Surprise Among Politicians.

Mr. Ritchie's American Resentment Argument Proves a Boomerang.

But For Chamberlain Preferential Tariff Would Have Been Withdrawn.

London, Oct. 10.—(Special).—The Saturday Review says that Sir Thomas Lyttleton's appointment is a surprise. Sir Thomas Lyttleton is known to the world as a serious and successful lawyer belonging to an illustrious family which shares with the Peels their reputation.

Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's statement that for a very moderate preference the colonies will give Great Britain a substantial advantage, the Economist says: "Canada spent money freely in bounties in order to build up her manufacturing industries" and asks: "Is she willing to resign her aspirations? The writer in the Economist cannot imagine Canada listening for a moment to such a proposal. The Economist says that if the investors feel inclined to take up the bonds of the Imperial Paper Mills, Canada should first examine the trust deed, so as to ascertain if it would stand in the event of a foreclosure."

The Spectator says that as soon as the colonies realize that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme means the mother country saying as regards their manufactures, "Thus far, but no further," and that they, by giving up their fiscal liberty, are assenting to the preference we offer them, they certainly will regret it. Let us hope they will realize this sooner rather than later."

The St. James' Gazette says: "If Mr. Ritchie desires to make the adoption of a colonial preference a certainty, he had better repeat in every constituency in the United Kingdom his argument that that preferential treatment of Canadian corn would arouse resentment in the United States, the Imperial union is assured."

"But for Mr. Chamberlain's famous speech in the Commons in May last on the preferential tariff given to British goods by Canada, it is probable that the withdrawal by the Dominion, Representatives were made to the British government and a bill for a preference of 33 per cent, was actually decided, and nothing but Mr. Chamberlain's speech saved the situation."

LONDON ARTILLERY HAS PLEASANT TIME

Denbigh Telegraphs Greeting to King Edward and Receives Felicitous Reply

Washington, Oct. 10.—The Honorable Artillery Company, of London, accompanied by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, arrived here this afternoon. The visiting organizations were met by Gen. Corbin and Major Green, U.S.A., and were escorted to the Arlington hotel by troop E, of the Second Cavalry, and the Mounted Men of this city. The street was lined with spectators. Arrangements had been completed for the reception of the visitors at the White House tomorrow afternoon.

Lord Denbigh sent the following telegram to King Edward from New York last evening: "To the King, London: Pleased inform Your Majesty four days' visit Boston most successful. Saturday visited Providence. Great reception. Enormous enthusiasm. Crowds in Boston for parade Sunday. Yesterday saw magnificent march and drill West Point cadets. Commandant sent respectful greetings to Your Majesty. Great cordiality toward Your Majesty and England. Going Washington tomorrow and president receives us."

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PUBLISHED BY
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No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.
\$25.00 REWARD.

The above will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing "The Colonist" from a subscriber's door. Subscribers missing their paper, or where paper is not delivered on time, are requested to notify the business office. In case of non-delivery a second copy will be delivered free of charge.

THE EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition has proved a great success this year. The exhibits are a testimony to progress in industry and agriculture, while the crowds of people visiting the Exhibition are an eloquent testimony to the comfort and prosperity both of the city and the province. The clouds of doubt and discouragement which enveloped British Columbia have this summer in a most remarkable way disappeared. Now nothing is visible save the greatest encouragement and confidence in the future. Everywhere the wheels of industry are moving without interference to the limit of industrial capacity, with resultant growth and development and with marked immediate prosperity. These things have been reflected in our Exhibition this year, in the great number of strangers to Victoria both from the province at large, and from the Territories and Manitoba, who have found time and money to visit this year. The weather has not been as propitious as it might have been. It has given a fair sample of our rainy season when it does not actually rain much and then mostly at night, but when it is continually looking as though it were going to rain in torrents. However, it might have been worse, although it was poor weather from the Victoria standpoint. On the whole the conditions have been favorable and full advantage has been taken of them. We hear on every side the highest praises of the management, and particularly of the secretary, Mr. Swinerton. We congratulate Mr. Swinerton, for truth to tell, Victoria is a somewhat censorious community in these matters. On this occasion everything seems to have worked smoothly with the greatest economy of time, energy and money. The Exhibition appears to have been steered past the critical stage, and now to be firmly fixed as a permanent annual institution. Of course, a great deal of money expended before and work done, was not lost, but it would have been lost had the Exhibition struck another season of dissatisfaction and financial failure. We may from year to year look for a better and more extensive show, attracting a larger number of people, proving of more benefit to the city and of greater value to those who visit it. While that is so, this year's marks a great advance in the conditions which command success, and forms a very eloquent tribute to the solid foundation upon which the present prosperity of British Columbia is based.

A NEW THEOLOGY.

A new religious movement has begun of recent years, as usual in Germany, which is of more than passing interest. It aims at what it calls, the recovery and restatement of the Gospel of Christ, the actual title of a recent book published in Chicago by an American professor who has been absorbing, and has now tried to systematize German lore on the subject. Systematic theology is, according to this school, the application to the Christian religion of the spirit and method of Greek philosophy, while Rome, which gave us laws and the organization of the State, gave us also church organization. If so, what of it? We should think it highly congruous with a Divine purpose that the highest evolution of human thought, and the greatest known power of practical organization, that possessed by the ancient Romans, should be made to serve the mission of Christ. The argument of this school is, however, that we have passed beyond the spirit and method of Greek philosophy, and that it is necessary to explicate the original teaching and real personality of Jesus, lest the eternal and fundamental should be obscured in a mode of thought beyond which we have already passed. We venture to say that this theory of theological reformation will precipitate the greatest religious strife the Christian world has yet seen. For this reason, the author speaks of Christian theology as having been originally shaped by Augustine and Tertullian. But while these men have a great authority among all Christians, Protestant and Roman Catholic alike, nine-tenths of the Christian world have been taught that the Greek culture of Saul of Tarsus was divinely chosen to fashion the teachings of Christ in a permanent and inspired theological mould. This new school would find itself inevitably compelled to batter down the authority of the Apostle Paul, not on the ground that he was not a true Christian, but on the ground that his mode of thought possessed limitations from which the modern world is emancipated. In the meantime, a prominent German religious paper has translated, or endeavored to translate, some of the sayings of Christ into the terminology of our age. As an instance, it changes "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God," into "Blessed are they whose purpose is pure, for they can see God in the world," which seems to us a very beautiful saying, a pure purpose bringing the finite human being into the infinite purpose, making the universe intelligible, and so freeing the soul from pessimism and despair. We append a number of the new versions of sayings in their old form familiar to us all:—
"Blessed are they who have great longings in their hearts, for God rules in their souls."
"Blessed are they who have endured

sufferings, for they shall gain peace in their hearts."
"Blessed are they who are helpful to the needy, for everybody will gladly help them."
"Blessed are they whose purpose is pure, for they can see God in the world."
"Blessed are they who maintain peace, for they shall be called the friends of God."
"Blessed are they who are hated and rejected and upbraided by men for My sake. In like manner have their fathers treated those who sought their best good."
"But woe to those who seek only pleasure in this life, for they have had their joy before their time."
"Woe to those who indulge in the luxuries of pleasure. The time of weeping and lamentation will surely come."
"Woe to those who are beloved by all men. Such persons can only be false heroes."
"Ye have been taught in the schools: Thou shalt not commit adultery. I say unto you: Thou shalt not permit the desires of thy senses to obtain the mastery over thee. If a book or a picture inflame thy imagination, cast it aside. It is better that thou lack one beautiful object than that thy will become weakened and thy whole character demoralized."

"Ye have been taught in the schools: Thou shalt not lie. I say to thee that if thou show a submissive demeanor to a man and suggest to another, He is a rascal or a hypocrite, then thou hast lied. And if a person earnestly invite thee and thou hast accepted and at the same time hast inwardly determined not to go, then thou separatist thy soul silently from God. Ye must keep your word and be honest in speech. For behold, God's great nature is also honest, and He eternally maintains its laws."
"Ye have been taught: Thou shalt not kill, nor strike anybody in anger. I say to thee that if a man contend with thee in anger and seek to strike thee, and thou resistest him not, then shalt thou have conquered him."
"Ye have been taught: Thou shalt not steal. I say to you: Thou shalt not even try to labor half an hour with half a will and yet demand full wages for this theft. Thou shalt also not take with thee any goods out of the workshop of thy employer; thou shalt not destroy the shrubbery in the garden of the rich; thou shalt not destroy what the state has created for ornamental or useful purposes. For all of this will make thee a criminal."

"Ye have been taught: Thou shalt love thy neighbor. I say to you: Love thy enemies; respect those who stand in the ranks of your opponents. Those who wear good clothes must honor the workmen. Then ye will be just and fair to everybody. Look at your God who permits His sun to shine over all creatures, and the rain to fall on the just and the unjust. If ye are good to your relatives and friends, what special good do ye do?"

"When thou givest a gift of charity, then do not have it reported in the newspapers, so that the community may read it and laud thee. Verily in this way thou loost the blessing of the deed. If thou hast helped a poor man, then thou must not know on the morrow what thou has done the evening before, and thy Father who sees what is hidden will bless thy life before all people."

MR. RITCHIE.
Mr. Ritchie, the late chancellor of the exchequer in Great Britain, is obviously the man who will lead the Little Englanders during the great anti-Chamberlain campaign. We have often suggested in these columns that the corn duty imposed during the war was never intended to be removed by Mr. Chamberlain except in so far as it affected the Colonies, and was to be an experimental introduction of his ideas. We now know that this was the case from the lips of Mr. Ritchie and that he is the man who prevented it. For this great achievement alone he deserves the leadership of the Little Englanders. But there are other reasons equally potent. He is capable of expressing the ideas of his party with clearness and succinctness, and is untroubled by either the facts of history or the logic of circumstances, an ideal mental attitude for the leader of those who propose to defend a theory at the expense of an Empire. A man who will deliberately get up on a British platform and declare that Great Britain must be careful not to offend the United States lest that country should revenge itself on Canada, is either wholly out of sympathy with the British race, or a living proof that Great Britain is a dead and decaying country. He is besides, ignorant of the history of Canada, and purblind to our growth and power. What is there along the lines which he suggests that the United States has not already tried to do to Canada, and failed? Does not everybody, does not even a late Chancellor of the British Exchequer, know that the United States tariff was so adjusted as to specially exclude all that Canada exported to the United States. It may be said that the United States' tariff is equal against all countries. True, but it is not equal in regard to all commodities, and those commodities which were imported exclusively from Canada were specially dealt with. The United States drove Canada back upon her own resources and helped to create a nation by the attempt to acquire a province. There are no such pusillanimous sentiments as those voiced by Mr. Ritchie in Canada today. We had his breed in this country, but the national spirits of young Canada was too strong for them. Mr. Ritchie, we are glad to say, discovered a vital spark of British nationality which resented his language, a spark which illuminated the forces which are against Mr. Chamberlain and the forces which are for him. Against him we have the political economists, archaic and ancient persons, prophets of an outworn creed, also the financiers stifling and repressing the impulses of the nation in the vaults of an international counting house, also the official leaders of the trade unions, acting upon, we know not what concern for the interests of laboring men, every craven and timorous soul afraid to look the destiny of Empire in the face and master it. For him he has only that great spirit of the race which has never failed in time of stress, the spirit which inspired Shakespeare when he wrote:
This land of such dear souls, this dear, dear land,
Dear for its reputation through the world.

is now leased out, I die proclaiming it, I die to tenant or holding farm; England bound in with the triumphant sea—
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious sieges of the sea—
Of water Neptune's bed—
With inky blots, and rotten parchment bonds;
That England, which was wont to conquer others, has made a shameful conquest of itself.
Ah! Would the scandal vanish with my life!
How happy then were my ensuing death."

The spirit which inspired the gorgeous eloquence of Milton when he wrote: "Methinks I see in my mind a mighty and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep and shaking her invincible locks. Methinks I see her as an eagle 'nestling' her mighty youth and kindling her undazzled eye to the full midnight beam, purging and unsealing her long-abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter about amazed at what she means and, in their envious gabble would prognosticate a year of sects and schisms." The spirit that burned in the heart of William Pitt, the Great Commoner, who laid the foundations of the British Empire, and which is again awake to rise to the conception of a great free and United Empire, and to engrave upon the history of the world the greatest chapter yet written there. We can make no greater mistake than to allow our minds to be seized of the smaller issues of this great movement by the gabble of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight (how exquisitely that last phrase describes the fourteen university professors). It is one thing or the other, either a free United Empire transcending without destroying the narrower bonds of nationality, or it is a disintegration of the British race, destroying its power of influencing and moulding modern civilization by the strength of a common purpose. There is no possibility of accommodation or compromise. The fight must be made along these lines and either won or lost.

SYMPATHY.

(Arthur Clark Vail.)
An added strength and beauty is given to every word we use by a knowledge of its etymology. The Greek term for "sympathy" is "sympatheia" and means I miss the mark. The man who does wrong misses the mark of life. With a knowledge of the Greek synonyms, the word soon becomes more concrete, more vivid. Try another word, the word "enthusiasm." It is derived from the Greek preposition "en," in, and the Greek noun "theos," the beautiful or divine person, equivalent to God within. If we, in the same manner, examine the word that stands at the head of this article, we will feel the greater power that it reveals when its etymology is understood. The word "sympathy" is derived from the Greek preposition "syn," with, and "pathos," I suffer, and is equivalent to "suffer with."

Sympathy has its origin in the physical, the ethical and the intellectual natures. The following words will stand for these three sources of sympathy: "synergia," "synesthesia" and "sympnoia." Two of them are coined for use here.
Synergia is of Greek origin and signifies with work, or work with. The last part of the word is derived from "ergon," a term with which the Greeks applied to physical exertion, and the word "synergia" is, in fact, a compound of the word "sympathy" and "synergia." The vibrations of music set every muscle of the body in motion. Many other examples might be given, but these are sufficient to show the existence of physical sympathy.

"Synergia" is the basis of physical beauty. A work of art, a piece of architecture or an animal, that through awkwardness or unbalanced proportion, awakens a sense of uneasiness is not physically beautiful. Two essential elements enter into the sense of the beautiful are rest and ease. Let us visit a palatial mansion. Its walls are of marble. Its halls are well planned and well proportioned. It is painted in excellent taste. The furniture is in perfect harmony. Let it be in every way a model of the best in architecture, but omit the pillars that support the balcony or fail to put in foundations under the bay windows, and the building, whether be called elegant or beautiful. Why? Simply because the unsupported projections create a feeling of unrest that mars the sense of beauty. Again, imagine a picture of a beautiful woman, let her form be perfect, let her be as fair as a Grecian goddess, let her have all the graces of a Pandora, without the marring curiosity; but place her in an uneasy position, and we will say again, that the picture is not beautiful. Sympathy, if the new psychology is correct, right handedness, or left handedness, is not so much the result of heredity as the result of imitation. It is a learned habit that child becomes like its parents in walk, gesture, facial expression and voice. These things may be accounted for, in part, by heredity, but are largely due to unconscious sympathy. This "synergia" is seen to be a potent factor in education.

"Synesthesia," the term standing for the second source of sympathy, is of Greek origin and signifies clothed together, clothed in the same feelings. It is here used to denote emotional sympathy and feeling is largely responsible for the provisions made for the unfortunate of the race, as well as for the founding of educational and religious institutions. We see a blind man, and to some extent enter into his feelings, this leads to the founding of asylums for the blind. We look upon an aged person whose eyes are dim, whose hands are palsied, and whose limbs are weakened by senescent decay, and find that these conditions must some day come to us, for the moment we are clothed in the garments of weakness that clothe him. These sympathetic sensations lead us to feel that child, that old man, that third for knowledge that thrills our souls impels us to put the cup of wisdom to our comrade's lips. The longing for immortality that haunts our lives, intensifies us in our brother's spiritual welfare.

There is yet another source of sympathy. This we will designate by the word "sympnoia," which is equivalent

to know with. It is essential to all mental instruction. It is the bridge that spans the gulf between instructor and instructed. If there be no such bridge, no new thought can pass from one mind to another. The secret of conversion, of enlightenment, of victory, consists in the ability to discover, in a common ground of knowledge, to strike a sympathetic chord.

The desire for sympathy is universal. We feel that the whole world ought to be interested in that which interests us. The desire for sympathy is present from earliest childhood to latest age. Often the sobs of children heard in the darkness of night, are the appeals of hearts hungry for sympathy. Often they feign illness, that through suffering they may receive words of sympathy. I once overheard a conversation between two boys whose father had just punished them. One of them said to the other, "I wish he had killed me, then he would have left bad enough for me." This was not said through hatred of the father, nor because of the sting of the punishment, but because the boy felt estranged from that father and longed for his sympathy.

Nor is this need of sympathy confined to childhood. The strongest and the weakest demand it, and in an increasing proportion with their strength. The man who has a great, overmastering purpose in life, who puts his all into it, and who is not deterred by any overwhelming disaster, stands in need of sympathy just in proportion to his desire to accomplish his life work. Because he appears to us so strong, because his voice rings with many a victory, because he meets the difficulties of life with a courage undaunted, with a faith unflinching, we too often withhold the word of sympathy, the word of encouragement, and to whom failure is more ruinous and more needed than fine gold.

From the many illustrations of strong characters manifesting an earnest desire for sympathy, I select two from sacred history, and two from modern times. "I tell you even weeping they are enemies of the cross of Christ," they are enemies of the greatest purposes of my life. See him, sitting in the gloomy Roman dungeon, his hair is white as snow. His features are deep furrowed from long suffering. His form is bent with toil, disease and age. He is writing the last chapter of the last book that he will write. His only hope is now, his heart does not throb and thrill as it once did; he feels the dungeon's damp and chill, and requests Timothy to bring his coat, yes and the parchments on which he has labored so long and earnestly. He urges that Mark be sent to him, and adds, "He is good for ministering." In this last request is heard the cry of a strong heart heaving for human sympathy.

Go to the Garden of Gethsemane. The Man of Galilee is there praying. His disciples are fallen asleep. After His prayer, He returns and finds them sleeping. Then comes the call for sympathy, "Could ye with me one hour?" Little recked they of His need of sympathy. Had He not been able to meet every demand laid upon Him? A His disciples, who were with Him, received their sight, and the ears of the deaf were unstopped. Under His kindly ministrations the sick were healed, and at the magic power of His voice the dead were raised. There are none too strong to need the word of cheer. Too frequently we sleep while those about us hunger, yet fail for want of our sympathy.

The mission of sympathy is coextensive with the callings of life. It is the basis of every business transaction. A capitalist inaugurating an important business enterprise enlists the sympathy of his fellow-capitalists. A book agent relies on this principle for the sale of his book. A merchant never sells a yard of cloth without first getting the sympathy of his customer. The man who sells you a fine coat, or a pair of shoes, or a piece of furniture, or a piece of land, or a piece of property, or a piece of business, or a piece of money, or a piece of power, or a piece of influence, or a piece of knowledge, or a piece of wisdom, or a piece of love, or a piece of sympathy, is seen to enter into every business transaction, from the least to the greatest.

Again sympathy is the basis of friendship. "How can two walk together except they be agreed?" The friendships of Jonathan and David, of Palamon and Arcite, of Damon and Pythias, amply prove the power of friendly sympathy.

Further, sympathy is the foundation of society. A heterogeneous people cannot long exist under the same social conditions. The struggle now going on between capital and labor is due to the absence of sympathy. The laborer, embittered by toil and want, cannot, or at least does not, look at the question from the capitalist's standpoint. The capitalist, with nerves of steel, and great interests at stake, cannot, or does not, place himself in the position of the laborer. There is no bond of sympathy between them. Whenever each shall strive to put himself in the place of the other, to feel as the other feels, the long and cruel warfare between capital and labor will cease, and not until then.

And finally, sympathy is the basis of love, of fraternal love, of filial love, of conjugal love, of love to country and of divine love.

The man who broadens his sympathies enlarges his business opportunities, increases the number of his friends, strengthens the power of his love, enriches his character and better prepares it for every duty of life. In a word, the man of broad sympathies is a benefactor and a blessing to his fellows.

RETURN THANKS.
To the Editor.
Sir.—At the last regular meeting of the local branch of the Socialist party, I was instructed to write, thanking you for your many courtesies in publishing notices and reports of our meetings in your news columns. Your kindness in this matter is, we assure you, much appreciated.
C. C. WILLIAMS,
Cor. Secy.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.
Coleman is a pretty townsite, even prettier than Blairmore. It is situated four miles west of Blairmore and six miles the other side of the summit with an altitude of about 200 feet less than the latter. Several brick blocks, hotels and dwellings are being erected at this town and everything points to this becoming a lively little place. Other properties at Blairmore and vicinity are being developed and the future of the eastern end of the Pass is very bright. J. P. Dore and Fishburn are putting a spur into their mines and the Byron Creek property is being developed.—Ferdie Free Press.

GRIP CONVALESCENCE.
There's nothing better than Scott's Emulsion after the grip. When the fever is gone the body is left weak and exhausted; the nervous system is completely run down and vitality is low. Two things to do: give strength to the whole body and new force to the nerves. Scott's Emulsion will do it; contains just what the worn-out system needs. Rich blood, healthy flesh, resistive force, more and better nourishment are what Scott's Emulsion supplies to the convalescent.

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sition to him, and he struck one so hard that he dropped to the ground with a broken neck, right in front of Mr. Patenau's door. The ladies who witnessed this occurrence shudderingly refused to accept the bird, so Mr. Patenau was reluctantly forced to retain it himself, which necessity did not, judging from his beaming smile as he told the story, disturb him very much.—Nelson News.

On Thursday afternoon the corner stone of the new Oddfellows building was duly laid according to the beautiful ritual of the F. O. O. F. A large number of the members of the local lodge, Tantal Lodge No. 1 took part in the service which was presided over by the Noble Grand of the lodge, Bro. Geo. Stevens.—Kamloops Sentinel.

A man by the name of Lewis was killed on the railway track west of Nelson on Saturday last. The body when found was completely naked. Considerable difficulty was experienced by the authorities in ascertaining who the unfortunate man was. Finally, in the inquest, which was held in Nelson on Monday, it was learned that Lewis had been engaged strangely previously to the time that his body was found, and a verdict was rendered to the effect that the deceased was probably insane at the time of the accident.—Morrissey Despatch.

BROTHERLY LOVE.
Best be the tie that binds,
Our hearts in Christian love;
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above.
Before our Father's throne
We pour our ardent prayers;
Our fears, our hopes, our aims are one,
Our comforts and our cares.
We share our mutual woes,
Our mutual burdens bear,
And oft for each other flows
The sympathizing tear.
When we asunder part,
It gives us inward pain;
But we shall still be join'd in heart,
And hope to meet again.
This glorious hope revives
Our courage by the way;
While each in expectation lives,
And longs to see the day.
From sorrow, toil and pain,
And sin we shall be free,
And perfect love, and friendship reign
Through all eternity.
—John Sawcett.

OWES HIS LIFE TO A NEIGHBOR'S KINDNESS.
Mr. D. P. Dunphy, well known throughout Mercer and Sumner counties, W. Va., most likely owes his life to the kindness of a neighbor. He was almost hopelessly afflicted with diarrhoea; was attended by two physicians who gave him little if any relief, when a neighbor learning of his serious condition, brought him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which cured him in less than twenty-four hours. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

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EDUCATIONAL
MISS MARRACK
Will resume her classes in Voice Culture, Piano and Organ, on Tuesday, Sept. 22nd.

BALMORAL HOTEL, ROOM 9

MISS McCLUNG
Studio re-opened. Classes resumed in oil painting, photography, watercolors, etc., Sept. 15th.
STUDIO OF APPLIED ART, cor. Fort and Douglas streets. Artistic goods for sale.

PORTLAND, OREGON.
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Home School for Girls. Ideal location. Expert teaching; outdoor exercise. Illustrated book of information sent on application.
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DANCING
Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Simpson will reopen their Dancing Academy in the Assembly Hall, Fort Street.
Children's Class—Saturday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.
Fancy Dances—Wednesday afternoon.
Adults—Monday evening, tuition.
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, Social Classes.
Private clubs and classes taught. Also private lessons given.
For terms apply Mrs. Simpson, 8 St. John Street, or at Hall on days of classes.

Dancing Academy
Mrs. Lester's Select Dancing Academy will reorganize Friday, October 16th, Hall of Music, Alexandra Royal College, Government street.
Money Eve. Socials. Tuesday, Oct. 20th adult beginners, Thursday advanced. Friday afternoon, October 16th; Saturday afternoon, October 17th, juvenile class.
Big Dancing. Private clubs instructed in Cotillon; also private lesson given.
Office hours, 3 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

"NEW GOODS" AT WEILER BROS.
This week will see stirring times in our store. We have opened up many lines of new goods, such as the people have been wanting. We give a summary of a few lines of particular interest.

Weiler Bros. A Good Buy

Table Damasks in made up Cloths 102 inches by 68 inches at \$2.50; 84 inches by 68 inches, at \$2.00. Special values.

Filled Elder Down Quilts. Unfilled Elder Down Quilts. Elder Down Quilts for cribs. Uncovered Elder Down Cushions. Uncovered Floss Filled Cushions. An immense range of Fancy Cushion Covers.

New Bagdad Curtains. New Damascus Curtains. New Piano Covers. New Silk Drapes. New Tildes. New Tea Costes.

New Art Silkolones from 18c. per yard. New Double Width Cretonne in Oriental effects. New Fancy Art Satens, for Cushion Covers. New Musters in Art Effects, at wonderfully low prices.

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"Kalambu" choicest, per lb. 40c.
Our Special Blend Ceylon, per lb. 35c.
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Bargains in Ladies' Purses, 12 dozen at

cost; 65c. to \$2.00. Must be cleared out at

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Sheffield Cutlery Store.

FIRE INSURANCE

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Local News

Roast Bear.—A Government street restaurant is serving up a bear to its patrons. The bear was locally raised and warranted the real thing.

Supreme Court.—Tomorrow morning Mr. Justice Irving will sit in the Supreme Court to hear the remaining civil suits on the list.

Harvest Festival.—The special music given at St. John's Church last Sunday will be repeated today at the concluding services of the festival and the decorations will still remain.

Scotch Concert.—A Scotch concert and social under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will be held on Tuesday, October 27th, in the lecture room of the church. Further particulars later.

At a Ripe Age.—On Friday evening the death of Mrs. William J. Long at the family residence, 20 Henry street. Deceased was a native of St. John, New Brunswick, and 77 years of age. The funeral is arranged to take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Making a Difference.—Yesterday a considerable quantity of earth was dumped into the James bay flats behind the wall, and the level was quite perceptibly raised thereby. Further work is done on the retaining dyke across the centre of the flats.

Anniversary Services.—Anniversary services will be held today in the Congregational church. Appropriate services will be given by the pastor and special music will be rendered by the choir. In the evening Madame Laird will sing a solo, "Come Unto Me."

Teachers in Demand.—The demand for school teachers in various parts of the province continues, and good positions are open in many sections. T. H. Carey, secretary of the school board at Cumberland, B. C. is asking for applications for the position of teacher of the school at that point.

Lawn Damaged.—James Manton, who has been in charge of the work of preparing the lawns of the new High school grounds, complains of the lawn being wilfully damaged by some miscreant on Friday evening, and he offers a reward of \$10 for the apprehension of the offender.

Concert Postponed.—Owing to the fact that the Metropolitan building will not be completed by the 12th inst., "King Rene's Daughter," which was to have been held there on that date, has been postponed. Notice of the date of the concert will be given in these columns shortly.

Golden Horseshoes.—The Knights of the Golden Horseshoe will hold their monthly meeting on Monday, the 12th inst., in the Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street, at 8:30 p.m. As business of the most important nature will be brought before the lodge, it is requested that all Sir Knights attend.

A Visiting Preacher.—The pulpit of Emmanuel Baptist church is to be filled today by Rev. T. R. Landels, of London, Eng. This gentleman is a son of the late Dr. J. H. Landels, of Victoria. The church, one of the most noted preachers of his time, it is said that the father's mantle of eloquence has fallen upon the son.

Strathcona Ward.—Contractor Caterall is pushing work on the Strathcona ward of the Provincial Jubilee hospital. The foundation of stone has been completed and bricklayers are now being engaged for building the walls. If the weather remains comparatively clear it is expected that the work will be easily finished within the time limit of the contract.

Church Parade.—Rev. S. S. Osterhout has invited the members of the I. O. O. F., in this city to attend divine service at his church, Victoria West, at 10 o'clock morning service, on Sunday, October 18th. The reverend gentleman, who is a member of Columbia Lodge, is an able speaker, and will doubtless deliver an address of interest to his brother members.

Musical Recital.—A musical treat is we hear, in course of preparation and will be held in St. James' hall, on Tuesday, the 27th. Mr. Sidney Tubbs, the talented young organist of St. James' church, will give a musical recital, at which Hugh Kennedy, late of Toronto, will make his first public appearance in Victoria and will not doubt delight a large audience with his fine baritone voice. Miss Underhill, the ever popular entertainer, will assist with recitations.

Socialist Lecturer.—Rev. Benjamin F. Wilson, of Berkeley, Cal., will speak at the A. O. U. W. hall this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Subject: "The More Abundant Life." This is Mr. Wilson's message to the individual, and has proved helpful to thousands of people in the Western States. Those interested in the "New Thought" movement especially will listen with pleasure and profit. Mr. Wilson will speak again in the evening in Labor hall at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the local Socialist party. Subject: "The Insanity of the Competitive System." Mr. Wilson is a native of Huron county, Ont.

Orpheum.—This cozy little playhouse has closed another banner week, owing to its popularity and the attractions that it offers, and for next week the quality of the bill will make up for the quantity. Beginning Monday they will present to the patrons the famous musical wonder, Mozart, just from the East and playing this circuit for the first time. This musical genius plays on two clarinets at the same time and gives many other difficult feats too numerous to mention. Also the team of Owen & Owen. This team comes highly recommended, the child being the youngest comedian on the stage. Mr. Harry D. Ross, the popular tenor, will still please as usual, and the moving pictures are the best.

Visiting Pastor.—Rev. W. Miller Magrath, rector of St. Paul's church at New Westminster, will occupy the pulpit in the Church of Our Lord today at both services. Rev. Mr. Magrath during his visit is staying at Beacon Cottage.

Mastodon's Tooth.—Messrs. Fenerty, Hough Bros., who live at Beechey bay came across an unique relic of prehistoric days last week, finding a piece of ivory, which on examination proved to be the tooth of some extinct animal, probably a mastodon.

Death Last Evening.—Mr. William Henry, an elderly man, died last evening at the family residence, No. 1 Parry street. The funeral is arranged for Tuesday, at 2 p.m. The Rev. Mr. Connors will officiate.

Correction.—The funeral of the late George T. Bittencourt will take place on Monday at 9 a.m., from Hanna's undertaking parlors; later from St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church. The requiem high mass will be preached, not as before announced in the daily papers from Fulford Harbor.

Meeting For Men.—This afternoon a meeting for men only will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, and will be addressed by Rev. Mr. Dean. The music at these meetings is always lively and entertaining, and includes singing and instrumental selections. Fred Waddington will be the soloist.

Ladies' Hockey Club.—The first practice of the Ladies' Hockey Club will take place next Wednesday at 8:30 p.m. at Oak Bay. The same officers were elected this year as last, and it is hoped that all members will turn out as regularly to practise as before in order to ensure a successful season.

More Banks Coming.—The announcement was made yesterday that the Eastern Townships Bank, Bank of Toronto and Union Bank of Canada are all coming to the Coast to start branches. All three will start either in Vancouver or Victoria or both and Eastern Townships will also probably locate another branch at Nanaimo. The Dominion bank officials have decided not to come to the Coast at present.

Squires-Ernestberger.—A quiet wedding was solemnized last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Squires, 3 Avalon road, when their son, Samuel E. Squires, and Miss Anna T. Ernestberger, of Seattle, were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. F. Vichet. Mr. and Mrs. Squires left on the steamer Clallam for Seattle, where they will reside.

London Wanderers.—A special general meeting of the above club will be held on Tuesday next, October 13th, at 8 p.m., in the Balmoral hotel, Douglas street, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The meeting will be held at the home of Lord Mayor's day, November 9th. Gentlemen, who have been residents of London and are not members, are invited to be present. All old members are requested to attend without fail.

Opening Dance.—Mrs. Lester's popular dancing academy will reorganize with an informal hop Friday, October 16th, at 8:30 p.m. The new hall is complete in every detail and being so centrally located and convenient for all car lines, is bound to prove a success. The dancing space will easily accommodate over one hundred people. A good floor, fine music and bright surroundings will help to make this affair as delightful as the many preceding dances that Mrs. Lester has given.

Sale of Work.—The Ladies of St. Saviour's, Waverley, intend holding a sale of work on Tuesday afternoon next in the Sunday school room adjoining the church. There will also be a concert in the evening at 8 o'clock, which, under the management of several talented local amateurs, will certainly prove attractive and amusing. The proceeds, it is hoped, will clear the small debt still owing for the recent addition to the school room by which a choir vestry has been added.

Sound Wireless Stations.—The editor of the Colonist is in receipt of an invitation from A. L. New, general manager of the Pacific Wireless Telegraph Co., to act as a guest at the opening of stations connecting Port Townsend and Fort Casey on Saturday next, October 17th. It is anticipated that the service will prove of great value to shipping interests and also that it will be a valuable factor in the efforts being put forth to prevent infractions of the customs laws.

Successful Shooting Trip.—Victoria sportsmen will be very much interested in the account of a grand day of game taking on the island by a number of our sportsmen. The Nanaimo Free Press of yesterday says: Messrs. Shaw, Haarer, McKinney and Reid arrived last evening in Mr. Shaw's naptha launch from Englishman's river after a most successful shooting trip. They secured one elk, ten deer, twenty brace of grouse and fifty ducks. The party had a pretty rough time on Monday, being caught in a storm, but thanks to the skill of the navigator, Mr. Shaw, all went well.

Edison Theatre.—The audiences have been so large the past week that the management was compelled to enlarge the theatre by moving the stage and the side walls. This, besides giving more room, allows putting the seats further apart, consequently their many patrons can enjoy the performance in perfect comfort. It has been the record week in attendance in the history of the theatre. The management is now showing a reproduction of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," also the Horton Bros., and Frederick the Great, who amused all who saw them. For this week there is a special bill of attractions, including Clemmings & McAllister, the famous comedians, and a new production of "The Millionaire," which is following up a fiscal problem and the other a fiscal proposition, and that both seem to be somewhat up against it at present.

Thomas Taylor, Conservative member-elect for Revelstoke, has arrived in town. His name is frequently mentioned in connection with high preference.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes was seen at the Hotel Vernon last evening by a Colonist reporter in regard to the political situation. Mr. McInnes returned a smiling negative to all queries as to how the crisis at hand might be met. As he was to a meeting of Liberals, Mr. McInnes said there would be a great gathering of them on November 26th, in the stone shanty across the bay. Mr. McInnes goes up to Nanaimo on this morning.

The New Westminster Columbian thus summarizes the variegated changes of Liberal opinion since the election: On Saturday night last the opposition had the McBride government completely routed—twenty-four Liberals to a dozen Conservatives and a handful of Socialists. By Monday the tide had been changed to twenty-one Liberal Liberals, Tuesday it was nineteen and a telegram from the Labor candidate elected in Sloane was printed in the largest type in the World's repertoire, to show that he was perfectly independent of the political parties and could not be claimed by either. Yesterday, the World was forced to come closer to revealing the facts of the case, and admitted 19 Conservatives, 18 Liberals, 2 Socialists and a "Grouchy." In the 18th, the World dishonestly counted Mr. Davidson, whose telegram of repudiation of connection with the opposition parties it had published; who, constituting a "Grouchy" reported as "Grouchy" all the other Conservatives by substantial majorities.

The reading public should make note of the fact that it has taken the opposition press a week to find out the facts of the polling last Saturday, while the newspapers making the truth the most conspicuous feature of the election on Monday that the results of the polling were 21 or 22 Conservatives to 16 or 17 Liberals—figures borne out by the completion of the returns, showing 22 Conservatives, 17 Liberals, 2 Socialists and 1 Labor.

Hospital Directors.—A meeting of the directors will be held at the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock.

"The Premier Baron."—"The Premier Baron" is the title of D. W. H.'s latest literary contribution. It appears in this issue and will be found absorbingly interesting. A second chapter on "Ghosts" will shortly appear.

Selling Claims for Taxes.—In the last Gazette no less than 175 mineral claims were being advertised for sale for taxes in British Columbia, as follows: 1. In Golden district, 20; in Barkerville district, 5; Lillooet, 16; Comox, 44; South Nanaimo, 2; Cattle River, 77. The claims were all Crown granted.

Pioneer Suicides.—Suffering from melancholia induced by ill-health, James Deek, a pioneer, who came to the province in 1854, last evening committed suicide by hanging himself to the rafters in his home at Cedar Hill. He leaves an adult family. An inquest will be held.

More Rolling Stock.—At the twenty-second annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, held in Montreal on Wednesday, the directors were empowered to raise \$9,500,000, to be expended in the acquisition of additional rolling stock and the improvement of terminal facilities. Fifty million dollars is to be devoted to the first purchase, and the balance to the second. The former board of directors was re-elected.

Pack From Poplar.—Mr. W. F. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, has completed his outdoor work for the season. Since June last Mr. Robertson has been away in the Fish creek and Lardeau district and has just made a visit to the famous Poplar creek. The surface showing, in Mr. Robertson's opinion, is unequaled, but will tests will, of course, be necessary before the worth of the district is known. The Pool Company intends to erect a mill at once and is doing a considerable amount of work, but the other claim owners evidently waiting to see the results of the drilling. Mr. Robertson expects to take a trip East shortly, not having had a holiday for five years.

Spokane Dog Show.—Following is a list of the Victoria dogs who were successful in the kennel competition at Spokane: W. F. Hall's St. Bernard, "His Highness," first limit, open and winners' classes, and special for best St. Bernard; T. P. McConnell's English setter, "Count Rego," first puppy, first limit, second open and reserve in winners' class; In Irish setters, George Jay's Mike, first in limit, open and winners' classes, and silver cup; In Irish setter, Dr. Garesche's "Champion Hector," second in same classes; Irish setters, hitches, S. O'Neil's "Nellie," second in limit, open and winners' classes; Black cocker winners, first in open and winners' classes; "Little Dora," owned by Mrs. C. K. Goodwin. In fox terriers, "Cadger of Oaks," owned by W. F. Hall, won first in limit, open and winners' classes and silver cup, while George's "Wandoo Fevelery" won second in the same classes.

Liberalism Are Quite Satisfied

No Doubt Now Left in Their Minds That They Didn't Win.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes of Alberni Visits Town But Says Nothing.

Announcements from the government are expected to be made within a few days regarding the appointments to the cabinet vacancies. Yesterday the premier and his colleagues were in consultation, presumably in relation to this matter, but nothing definite was given out for publication. It is all pure guesswork at present on this matter.

J. A. Macdonald, member-elect for Rossland, is being strongly put forward as prospective leader of the Liberals, but his claims will be hotly opposed by other sections of the country.

W. W. B. McInnes, member-elect for Alberni, arrived in town yesterday and was in close consultation with the local Liberals regarding the line of action to be adopted in the coming session. Mr. McInnes never had the least doubt about being able to carry through a good majority. He is looking very well after his strenuous campaign up and down the big constituency.

Up-country papers express a decided objection to any more cabinet representation being given to the lower mainland, and even to the island. The latter is at present totally without cabinet representation, the first time this has occurred in many years.

Political observers were somewhat shocked in reading the evening paper last night a lengthy article by Mr. C. H. Lugin, of New Brunswick, in which article not a single allusion or distant reference is made to the empire's model province. It is supposed that two or three lines of type must have fallen out in making up the paper.

Readers of the Colonist who are following the imperial political situation should not be misled by Mr. Ritchie's have over in England with the Mr. Ritchie we have here although Mr. Ritchie is following up a fiscal problem and the other a fiscal proposition, and that both seem to be somewhat up against it at present.

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The White House MORLEY'S



FAST BLACK HOSE

For Ladies and Children.

Fall Stock Has Arrived

H. YOUNG & CO.

Grand Concert

"King Rene's Daughter"

ANTAFIA

Frank Watkins, Conductor.

Owing to the fact that the contractors will not have the hall completed by the 12th, the Concert has been postponed for a few days. Due notice will be given of when it will take place.

MEMORIAL BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Door open 7:30 p.m., program, \$30.

Tickets for sale at Walter's Music Store.

Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c.

TIME TO BUY BOYS' OVERCOATS

We're sure the little fellows feel the need of them these chilly nights and mornings. You know overcoats are to be worn in preference to top coats this winter, and you'd better buy early before the best ones are all sold.

\$3.00—Dark Oxford Grey Tweed Overcoats, well lined, slash pockets.

\$4.75—Navy Blue Beaver Overcoats, velvet collar, satin lining.

\$5.00—Fine Grey Herringbone stripe Overcoats, extra well made, velvet collar, slash pockets, cuffs or sleeves.

Everything for boy's wear.

W. G. CAMERON

Victoria's Cheapest Cash Clothier.

55 JOHNSON ST.

ALL THE SONGS

SUNG DURING THE EXHIBITION BY

Mrs. Geo. A. Edmunds

May be obtained at the Up-to-Date Music Store

FLETCHER BROS.,

93 Government St.

FOR SALE

Two story six-room house, stable and lot \$25 cash, \$9 per month until paid for. No interest.

Attention is called to the account in another column of the Yukon exhibit brought down by W. G. Luker. The V. M. C. A. has made arrangements to display this fine exhibit in their auditorium, and will be open Monday night at 7:30, and for three succeeding days. A nominal price will be charged, as follows: From 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., 25 cents; from 3 to 10, 10 cents; children five cents.

Do you want to save money? Buy an apple, parer, corer and slicer; it will save you time, money and apples. It will pare, core and slice any apple in about one-quarter of the ordinary way. Call and see how they work at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.

We have opened up our first consignment of Elder Down Quilts. Call early and make a selection at Weller Bros.

V. W. A. A. dance on the 15th.

High-class "Semi-ready" Suits in Scotch tweeds and striped chevrons; tailored by the Campbell Manufacturing Co., of Montreal. B. Williams & Co.

To Subscribers.—During the wet season it frequently happens that subscribers' papers reach them in a very wet condition, sometimes through force of circumstances, and sometimes through carelessness. In either case if the subscriber will notify the business office a second copy will be delivered immediately.

Priestley's Cravenette Rain Coats in grey, green, dark grey, fawn and tweed mixtures. B. Williams & Co.

Silk-lined Overcoats, tailored by the Campbell Manufacturing Co., of Montreal. B. Williams & Co.

A few nice rooms to rent by the month with board at the Hotel Davie. Rates reasonable.

We invite your inspection of our "New Goods," comprising Heavy Curtains, Table Covers, Muslins, Cretonnes, etc. They will all be marked for selling within the next day or two. Weller Bros.

CAMPBELL'S

Fall and Winter Styles

Up-to-Date Jackets

Nobby Costumes

Serviceable Raincoats

Natty Skirts

Stylish Blouses

Everything New

Everything Stylish

Watches! Watches!

In our large stock are to be found watches of every description, and at prices to suit all pockets.

Gold Watches, from \$20.00 to\$200.00

Silver Watches from \$15.00 to\$35.00

Steel and Gunmetal from \$5.00 to\$20.00

Nickel Watches from \$2.50 to\$8.00

Every watch guaranteed to be a good timekeeper and to be exactly as represented.

C. E. REDFERN,

43 Government St.

Established 1862. Telephone 118.

SPORTSMEN SEE OUR

Waterproof Shooting Boots

Perfectly waterproof and yet not too heavy—wearing a pair of our boots ensures comfort and dry feet on your shooting trip.

See Them in the Window

We are also agents here for the world famed "K" Boots. Guaranteed Absolutely waterproof.

THE PATERSON SHOE CO'S CITY SHOE HOUSE

70 GOVERNMENT STREET.

JUST READY

Tongue's Compound Extract of SASSAPARILLA

The Unequalled Alternative and Blood Tonic. A PERFECT SPRING MEDICINE.

Prepared only by J. Teague,

B. C. DRUG STORE,

27 JOHNSON ST.

Phone 858. J. Teague, Jr.

DUTCH BULBS

Just Arrived.

Johnston's Seed Store

City Market.

Charlie Dunn & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Suits Made to Order. Fit Guaranteed.

FALL GOODS HAVE ARRIVED.

19 Store St., cor Cormorant, Victoria, B. C.

E. A. Harris & Co.

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BOX 108 PHONE 12

Cor. Govt. St., Trousseau Ave

New, Handsome & Cheap

Cushion Tops

Also Linens and Novelties

Mrs. W. H. Adams

78 Douglas Street.

Herr Wilhelm Peters

Practical Piano Maker and Tuner.

If your piano does not give you satisfaction, allow Herr Peters to inspect it. His advice, based on 28 years European and Australian experience as a practical Piano Maker and Tuner, is genuine. He will point out the cause of the dissatisfaction and advise you in the matter (free of charge) and if desired, remedy the defect. Address: Hibben & Co's Government street.

Advertise in the Colonist



THE TURF

The following will be the programme for the day's racing, to be held on Saturday next, October 17th, on the club race course at Colwood:

1. Jumping Competition.
2. V. C. Race.
3. Match race, one-half mile—Mr. Patton's Mary Anderson against Mr. Langworthy's Frank L., receiving seven pounds.
4. One-quarter mile scurry for no-nies under 14½.
5. Costume race.
6. One mile flat handicap race for horses owned by members of the Hunt Club.

Orange race.

All events open to members of the club only.

The E. & N. Railway have kindly arranged to run a special train to the course, returning after the meeting. Entrance to course 50 cents, or 75 cents for return rail ticket including entrance to course.

THE KENNEL

The first field trials ever held in Canada were inaugurated at Stevenson yesterday. T. C. Plimly, of Victoria, acted as judge. The result of the first day's trial was as follows:

First prize—Roy's Lady, by Roy Montez-Victoria, Belle H.; born January 24, 1902. Owner, Miss Winifred E. Davis, of Victoria.

Second prize—Texada, by triquetri Chief-Toby's Destiny, born October 13, 1902. Owner Norman F. Lyne, Vancouver.

Third prize—Criterion, by Reco-Nellie B.; born January 10, 1902. Owner Dr. Findley, Vancouver.

The entries for the All-Age stakes, which will be run off today, are as follows:

ENGLISH SETTERS

Grouse—By Grouse, P-Vals Lady; owner, J. G. Rogier.

Assiniboine Roddick—By Hickory Gladstone-Thiens Spec; owner H. S. Rolston.

Vals Lady—By Dora V-Toby's Val; owner, William Frost.

Toby's Destiny—By Hobo Bob-Sport's Destiny; owner, N. F. Lyne.

Bon Ton Belle—By Lady's Count Noblesse—By Count Noblesse; owner, J. H. Herman.

Vals Belle—By Bains' Flash-Vals Lady; owner, C. H. Barker.

Vals Rose—By Reco-Vals Lady; owner, James Brooks.

Lady Robert—By Grouse P-Toby's Val; owner, H. Abbott.

Reco-Nellie—By Grouse P-Toby's Val; owner, Walter Lee.

Jessie—(Breeding not given); owner, J. C. McClure.

IRISH SETTERS

Irish Jack—(Breeding not given); owner, William Harpur.

POINTERS

Jingo's Juno—By Finnegan-Dotoway; owner, W. E. Whittemore.

Yukon's Riches On Exhibition

Splendid Collection of Varied Produce of Golden North in Victoria.

Furs, Horns, Heads, Coal, Vegetables, Flowers From the Frigid Zone.

Mr. W. G. Luker, who has been three years in the Yukon district, is in the city with a unique collection of products of that vast and interesting region. Last winter Mr. Luker conducted an exhibition of a similar nature throughout Eastern Canada, and it was highly successful. Mr. Jack T. Little, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., on learning that Mr. Luker was in town, and remembering the splendid show made by the previous exhibit, determined to try to secure the present one for a few days in the Y. M. C. A. hall. In this he was successful. Mr. Luker agreeing to lay out his various articles for display in the hall and remain for a few days next week. The exhibition consists of vegetables, heads and horns of wild animals, furs of the most exotic and beautiful, specimens of woods, grains, coats, furs, plants, shrubs, flowers, photos of Dawson city in all stages of its amazing history.

The vegetables were planted on May 15th and were gathered on June 15th. The grain was sown on June 15th and ripened on September 6th. The area in which these marvels of agriculture took place lies between Eagle City, 150 miles north of Dawson and Selkirk, 500 miles north of Dawson. The coal was taken from some mine in the Yukon. It is opened forty miles below Dawson city. The woods come from above Five-Finger Rapids. The grain was grown on the flats of the Klondike and Yukon rivers; and some of it on a level of 100 feet above the Yukon. The flowers consist of asters and other hardy blooms, and they look exceedingly healthy and beautiful in their varied shades.

The exhibition will be opened this week in Y. M. C. A. hall. For particulars see advertisement in another column. After being shown in Victoria the exhibits will be taken directly to Ottawa.

THE TELEPHONE IN ABYSSINIA

"Emperor Menelik, of Abyssinia, it is stated," says the Electrical World and Engineer, "is establishing a complete telegraphic and telephonic system in that country. Both have been in operation for some years between the towns of Harar and Addis Ababa, and recently a line of government has been connected by telegraph with Djibuti, on the Gulf of Aden. There are thus more than 500 miles of telegraph in the empire, and the total length of line in use to about 1,200 miles. A telephone system now connects Addis Ababa with Harar, and the Emperor has given permission to Italians to construct the line from Massawa on the coast. It passes by Ankerber, where political prisoners are detained. He receives daily reports by telephone from all parts of his empire. The southern frontier is not yet included in the system, but he has given orders that a telegraph line should be constructed there. The necessary material has already arrived in the country, and the work of construction will be carried on as rapidly as the conditions will permit."

ACQUITTMENT

Mrs. "Oh, Bridget, you forgot to put any salt in your meat today. I don't see how you can be so careless."

Cook (genially)—"Shure, mum, it's trequent of'm surprised at meself."

THE RING

Professor Hasted, who was one of the disgusted onlookers at the boxing contest on Friday evening, declared after the affair that he would back Jack Madden, of New York, to stop both Snailham and Ritchie in the same ring on the same night one after the other for \$2,500. He said that the decision given was out of the one he would have given had he been selected for referee. It was not selected for referee for reasons of economy, being a professional. Had he been chosen it is 100 to 1 that he would have stopped the exhibition at the close of the fifth round. It was the only thing to do in the circumstances. It is said by competent judges that Madden takes on either of Friday night's contestants it will be the shortest glove contest ever seen west of the Rocky Mountains. He is known to have a particularly poor opinion of Snailham's style.

Ritchie has a bad habit of never taking any rest periods throughout the year; he is always in training, and the natural consequence is disasters such as he ran up against with Attell and Snailham. Then he is 32 years old, while Attell is only starting his twenties and Snailham is not yet quite out of his teens. A slight knowledge of physiology is not a bad thing for a man who is following the ring business. Without regular rest periods no man can prevent himself going stale. And that is what is the matter with Ritchie.

By the way, Madden not long ago had the pleasure of placing no fewer than six men hors de combat in the Madison Square Gardens, New York, in two successive evenings; four men one evening and two men next night, and they were all pretty good ones, too.

CHALLENGE TO MELLOR

Jack Regan, of Ottawa, through his manager, Jack O'Brien, who is to be found at the Victoria race track, challenges Mellor, the winner of the amateur welterweight championship of British Columbia, to a contest at catch weight, Regan boxes at 145 pounds. Mellor, it is understood, at about 145 pounds. Mellor loses his amateur standing if he accepts.

In justice to Johnny Ritchie it should be remarked that he went into the ring a pretty sick man, having been seized with a violent stomachic pain, retching and vomiting to such an alarming extent that Caesar Attell pleaded with him to be allowed to take his place. Ritchie gamely declined the generous offer. It is hinted in several quarters around town that Ritchie was not sick from natural causes, but that "something might have been put in his tea." The decision was wisely enough to warrant almost any suspicion.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

Rugby football players are requested to attend the meeting at the J. B. A. A. on Tuesday evening, when the seniors will elect officers and players will be admitted as football members of the club.

PERSONALS

A visitor to Victoria during the past week was Lord Grimston, son of the Earl of Vernal, who, in company with Mr. George G. Warr, son of the member of parliament for the division of Liverpool, and Mr. Alexander J. Bertie, of London, is on a tour of Canada and the United States. The party went over to Vancouver on Saturday morning. Lord Grimston is well known in English racing circles and rowed in the Eton eight in 1898 and 1899.

P. L. Venables, of New Westminster, is in the city, a guest at the Balmoral.

Harry Tanner, the member-elect for Saanich, is in the city today, taking in the Exhibition.

Fred Young, the defeated Liberal candidate in Comox riding, was in the city yesterday.

Lincoln, proprietor of the Edison Unique Theatre Circuit, was in town the past week inspecting the local theatre. He is greatly pleased with Victoria as a show town.

Rev. C. Ennor Sharp, of Esquimalt, Grand Master of the British Columbia A. F. and A. M., last evening paid an official visit to Ashland and Doric lodges at Nanaimo.

E. C. Harrington, J. Jones, W. M. Pemberton, and Anderson, miners from Pine Creek, B. C., are at the Queen's.

J. Martineau, of Mount Sicker, is at the Queen's.

Geo. Butler and wife, of Whatcom, are at the Queen's.

Edna J. Grant, of Comox, is at the Queen's.

Matt Stanley, catcher of Dugdale's Seattle nine, and Mrs. Stanley, have been in the city for a few days, visiting Mr. George Graham, an old friend of the well-known ball player.

A SHORT CHAT ABOUT CANES

About nine men out of ten carry canes and not one man out of ten really needs a cane. Originally a cane was a branch of a tree, sometimes used as a club for defence, at other times as a crutch. In modern times no one needs a club for protection, since it is at best a very crude weapon, and a single man who needs a cane for support are very rare indeed. But canes are carried almost universally because it is the fashion.

The Mexicans first used canes in America. When the Spanish conquered the country a queer custom was introduced. The chief executive of the town carried a stick with a gold or silver head. It was a kind of sceptre.

The people, of course, rarely knew how to read or write, and when any one wanted for a crime, one of the mayor's subordinates would take the cane, find the culprit, and place it horizontally upon the latter's breast.

The proceeding was equivalent to a summons, and the man had to appear before the mayor under the penalty of being cast into prison. The custom was borrowed from Spain, where it still prevails in the more important sections.

The cane of early American history, like that of Biblical times, was part of the insignia of the leaders of the church. It was the principal badge of the deacon.

The cane was about five feet long. One end was embellished with a big knob, the other with feathers. When the straight-backed new he got a rap on the head with the uncharitable end of the cane. If the head of the family got to dreaming about his old English home and the cozy little nest in one of the shires, the turkey's plumage on the deacon's cane feathered the sleeper into life again.

The Irish have always been associated with a blackthorn stick of short and thick dimensions. They used these queer little sidearms in the invasions of the English kings and in religious wars.

It is curious to note how fashion regulates the size of cane. One year fashion dictates that canes shall be thick and knotty, with large heads, the more grotesque the better. In another year, perhaps, there will be a return to the slim cane, little better than a wand, flexible and light, which was in vogue ten years ago.

See our lines of Rainproof Overcoats in stripes, tweeds and greys at \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$14.00. B. Williams & Co.

The Premier Baron.

A Brief Sketch of the Author of the San Juan War. As Matters Were in Victoria in 1899-1901.

By D.W.H. All Rights Reserved.

"A thousand fantasies begin to throng into my memory, Of calling shapes and beckoning shadows dire, And airy tongues that syllable men's names, On sands, and shores, and desert wildernesses."

—Milton.

In the fall of 1898 there arrived at Victoria a tall, dark, haughty looking Irishman, with a military bearing, who gave evidence of being of one of his eyes, of hard usage on some battlefield. The gentleman's name was Capt. De Courcy, and he claimed to have seen service in the Crimean war, then Britain's latest military mess. He brought high recommendations as to character and fitness, which he presented to Governor Douglas, and it was not long before he was enrolled on the commission of the peace, and was sent to San Juan Island to take up his abode. That island had long been a preserve of the Hudson Bay Company, who raised pigs, sheep and horned cattle thereon, while the company's servants took up to themselves raising many children. A number of British and American farmers, attracted by the fertility of the soil, also settled there, and quite a community of both nationalities soon began to grow up. Previous to the advent of Capt. De Courcy, as justice of the peace the two races had mingled in perfect harmony, and neighborhood disputes that sometimes arose were settled in a manner satisfactory to all parties. I am not sure that the Earl's right to sovereignty over San Juan and adjacent islands had been seriously questioned before 1899; but certainly no overt act was committed and no claim officially submitted by the United States to that island.

Capt. De Courcy made his appearance on the island an American settler stole or confiscated or shot for trespass a fine Berkshire hog belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, and the captain, in retribution, on complaint being made, laid the offender before him, and either imprisoned or fined him. In disposing of the case, De Courcy was unnecessarily severe in his strictures on the American settler, and threatened that if necessary the whole power of the British nation would be invoked to punish them. One would have thought that a grave question of state was involved—that the United States government had been attacked and were imperiled, whereas the trouble was all over a pig, worth four or five dollars! But momentous events have often flowed from small circumstances. Not to read too far from the mark, for an example, my revered friend, Hon. Dr. Helmecken, will tell you that the great territory of Oregon was lost to the British crown because the salmon of the Columbia river was not right to the coast of the British Premier in 1846, commanded a war ship on the Oregon coast; the territory was then in dispute. One day the premier's brother started out for a morning walk, and he failed to find a single salmon to take the fly. Disgusted he wrote home to his brother: "A country where the salmon will not rise to the fly is not worth a d—n."

United States about that time, Great Britain withdrew her claim and the whole of Oregon and Washington territory, which were hers by virtue of prior occupation, passed under American rule. Between a pig and a salmon is a long distance. The American residents, regarding the treatment of their fellow countryman as an act of tyranny, and affecting to believe that the island was American territory, appealed to the United States for the next day of the S. forces on Puget Sound. Harney dispatched Capt. Pickett with a small force, and instructed him to land on the island lay claim to it in the name of the American government. The British captain, who had been generously provided with big feet and wore heavy brogans, but who was writhing and howling in agony, and when he was at last released with a final kick that raised a cloud of dust, he ran off as fast as his condition would admit. He never called on the captain for the pound; if he had I fear he would not have got it, but he did not get a pound, he at least got a pounding.

One bright morning in May, 1891, I stood in front of the Colonist office, then situated on Government street, and published on Government street by the C. P. R. Co. On the opposite side, near Fort street, I saw a well-known barrister (at that time a judge of the Supreme Court and still alive). Two young men next door to him were standing and talking. One of them, a lawyer, stepped in front of them and barred their further progress. Some words were exchanged by the barrister and one of the young men, and then the barrister's arm shot out and he went into a disorganized tangle. The other young man put up his hands in an aggressive attitude, when he, too, went sprawling on top of his companion. Both sprang to their feet and both went down again. The barrister, who was Mr. Malcolm Sprout (who is still with us I am pleased to say) and I had reached the spot, and Capt. De Courcy and Mr. Pemberton, the police magistrate, were on their way to hold court, also ran down the young men, who proved to be Sir Barron Leonard, Bart., and Dr. Rumsey, a medical practitioner, were assisted to their feet, their hats were recovered and they adjourned to Seaby's drug store, where their wounds and bruises were dressed. The cause of the quarrel was a trivial one. The barrister, who was a friend of his, the barrister's only fault was being found in bad company and interfering in a quarrel in which he had no concern.

With the outbreak of the American war De Courcy saw his opportunity. He immediately got together his effects and left for the States. Arriving at Washington he presented his credentials and was made a colonel. His first engagement was at the siege of Vicksburg, a Southern stronghold, which was beleaguered by Grant. De Courcy showed much bravery on that occasion, and he was promoted to the rank of major. His men, before going into action, hated him. He was so tyrannical and exacting that they made up their minds to kill him at the first chance. But, as one of them told me, "the fellow was so brave and so full of nerve, and so comfortable that we could not harm him. With some of our generals it was 'Go on, boys!' With De Courcy it was 'Come on, boys!' for he was always dead and killed and dander us, but he would not let us go where he would not go himself."

After the fall of Vicksburg De Courcy was sent with his brigade to a Contraband station at a place called Cumberland. It was a place of great importance, and he was to stay there until the arrival of the commander-in-chief. Upon reaching the place De Courcy detected the weak spot in the enemy's works, and once again he was the place made a bridgehead. He soon fell into his hands with many prisoners and all munitions of war.

The next day upon the arrival of the commander-in-chief, De Courcy was promoted to the rank of brigadier. He was there ever a greater act of ingratitude done by a jealous superior officer? De Courcy did what Nelson did with impunity, and a great victory by obeying orders. Nelson was loaded down with many honors. De Courcy was dismissed in ignominy. Different nations have different ways of recognizing ability and pluck.

It may be mentioned as an extraordinary circumstance that the Southern commander at Cumberland Gap was Pickett, the captain who invaded San Juan Island, and set De Courcy's authority at naught. At the outbreak of the war Pickett resigned from the Union army and joined the Southerners. He was made a general and was one of the bravest of the brave among the generals of the Confederacy. He was not captured at the Battle of Gettysburg. He died when De Courcy took the place. Pickett was about 35 years of age, of medium height, a head-

some dashing fellow, with yellow hair which he wore very long, after the fashion of the Vi-Kings, whom he very much resembled. He rose to great distinction in the Southern army, and died at Richmond after the war was over.

De Courcy went back home. It was understood while here that he was a distant connection of Lord Kingsale, the Premier Baron of Ireland, but so remote were his chances of attaining to the peerage that it never entered the head of any one to speak of his high possibilities. But fate often decides things in a way that is foreign to our anticipations and expectations. One afternoon the immediate heirs to the Kingsale peerage died off, and cleared the path for Captain De Courcy. Then one day the old Earl died, and our illustrious descendant, the Premier Baron of Ireland, dated back to the twelfth century. The present Lord Kingsale is the thirty-third of his line. He is privileged to remain with his hat on in the presence of his sovereign. It was King John who conferred this honor on the De Courcys, because of an act of bravery performed by Sir John De Courcy in defending his sovereign.

History relates that when William Prince of Orange ascended to the English throne in 1689 he was surprised at observing among the assembled peers a tall, gaunt man, poorly dressed and wearing his hat. His Majesty indignantly demanded to know why the person presumed to wear his hat in the presence of royalty; and one of the courtiers probably replied that the man was the Earl of Kingsale, and that he remained uncovered because of a right conferred by a previous monarch. King William denounced the right as an absurdity, and in effect declared his belief in the genuineness of the claim. The Earl was compelled to withdraw, and was not again permitted to come into the presence of the King until he had produced the necessary authority for the strange custom over the hand and seal of King John. When King George IV. visited Ireland some seventy-five years ago, he demanded to see the name of the person who of all the company present dared to remain uncovered in his presence. Perhaps he asked the Lord Chamberlain, "Who is that guy?" for George was always very curious in his language, and revelled in slang. He was told, whereupon he is said to have remarked: "Tumph! well if he is an Earl he need not forget that he is a gentleman, and refuse to take off his hat in the presence of ladies."

Our De Courcy, after he became an Earl, when presented to Queen Victoria, wore his hat. I believe at the recent coronation of King Edward the present Earl of Kingsale remained uncovered. The Kingsale family have engaged the ceremony. The De Courcys are poor but they are proud, and have always resisted every effort to buy the hats off their heads with a pension. Members of the family have engaged in trade to eke out their slender income. Like Lord Lyden, who was here the other day, the De Courcys have often been forced to accept menial employment to obtain the money to keep up the standard of the De Courcy family, who was employed as a cook in a mining camp near Okanagan in 1896. Until quite recently another member of the family was a waiter on a Mediterranean steamer, and another tooted a cornet on the flagship Zealous, when that vessel was on this station 25 years ago. Lord Lyden has been a billiard marker, a waiter, a steward, a sailor and a bar-keeper. 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LOT 1861 HEAVY BEAVER OVERCOAT FOR WINTER—A
WARM ONE—WORTH \$8.50. SALE REDUCTION
\$2.15. SALE PRICE \$6.35.

LOT 1851 DARK BLUE MELTON, VELVET COLLAR, FANCY
QUILTED LINING, WORTH \$18.00. SALE DEDUC-
TION \$4.50. SALE PRICE \$13.50.

LOT 1850 LIGHT BROWN MELTON OVERCOAT, BEST QUALITY. WELL TRIMMED, WORTH \$16.50. SALE RE
DUCTION \$4.15. SALE PRICE 14.35.

LOT 1844 DARK OXFORD GREY ULSTER, BIG STORM COLORED, PLAIN LINING, WORTH \$10.50. SALE REDUCTION \$2.65. SALE PRICE \$7.85.

LOT 1862 DARK BEAVER PEA COAT, WAS \$8.50. REDUC
TION \$2.15. SALE PRICE \$6.35.

LOT 1883 DARK GRAY PEA COAT, WAS \$7.50, REDUCTION \$1.85. SALE PRICE \$5.85.

MONEY SAVING OPPORTUNITY. EVERY OVERCOAT AT A BAR.

GAIN.

25 Per Cent Reduction Sale Will Continue For Sixty Days

Men's and Boys' Sweaters

MEN'S STRONG SWEATERS, 50c.
Men's All-Wool Sweaters, worth \$1.50,
sale price 95c.
White Sweaters, all-wool and double
knit, wrists and collars, worth \$1.50,
sale price 95c.
All-Wool Red and Navy Sweaters,
50c.
Men's Cardigan Jackets, worth \$2.00,
now \$1.25.
Silk and Wool Sweaters, men's worth
\$3.50 and \$4.00, now \$2.40.
Our Sweaters are of the dependable
sort. The biggest bargains in Victoria.

Nelligee and Working Shirts
2,000 WORKING SHIRTS TO PICK
FROM.
50 dozen Black Satene Shirts at 35c.
50 dozen Black and White Dot and
Striped Shirts at 35c.

25 dozen Flannellette Shirts at 25c.
20 Dozen Black Satine Shirts, worth
30c., now 65c.
23 dozen Dark Blue Jersey Stocking-
ette Top Shirts, fleeced back, worth \$1.50,
sale price \$1.00.

Men's Socks, Boys' Stockings
VARIETY ALMOST ENDLESS AND
PRICES THE LOWEST.

100 dozen Men's Mixed Cotton Socks,
4 pairs 25c.
Extra Heavy Gray and Brown Wool
Socks, 3 pairs for 25c.
Men's Fine Black, All-Wool Cashmere
Socks, 20c. a pair.
Boys' All-Wool Black Stockings, sizes 7
to 12, 25c. a pair.
Extra Heavy Ribbed Black Cotton
Hose, all sizes, 55c. a pair.
These are the lowest prices to be had
anywhere.

White and Colored Shirts

FOR MEN AND BOYS.
Soft and Stylish Bosoms, All Sizes.
25 dozen Colored and White Shirts
at 50c.
All colors fast, and Shirts best fit-
ting.
White Shirts worth \$1.00, now 75c.
15 dozen Colored Shirts, newest pat-
terns, worth \$1.50 and \$1.25, sale price
\$1.00.
40 dozen Boys' Colored Shirts, worth
75c, now 35c.
12 dozen Boys' Colored Shirts, worth
\$1.00, now 50c.
Men and Boys: This sale is excep-
tional.

Men's and Boys' Suspenders
WITH THE UNION LABEL ON.
Made the Strongest and of Best Web-

Men's Suspenders, worth 25c, now 15c.
"The President," Brace, 50c a pair.
Police, Postmen, and Firemen's Braces
at 25c, 35c, and 50c.
Men's Braces, worth 75c, now 50c.
The best and largest stock of Sus-
pender shown.
Brace up to this department and see.

Men's and Boys' Neckties
MEN'S AND BOYS' NECKTIES.
500 dozen black and all colors.
Four-in Hand Ties, Made-Up Tecks,
Coronations, Bow Clips and Flowing
Ends. All at Sixty-Day Reduction
Prices.
Men's and Boys' Bow Clip Silk Ties,
15c or two for 25c.
Finest Grade Four-in-Hand Silk Ties,
best styles, worth 50c, now 35c.
Men's Silk Four-in-Hand Ties, worth

25c, now 15c.
 • White Lawn String Ties, 35c a dozen.
 • Finest Lawn Bows, worth 25c, now two for 25c.
 • Look at you with the latest knots. Read and see what 25 per cent reduction means.

Blankets, Quilts, Shawls
 BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHAWLS.

• 100 pairs Five-Pound Gray Blankets, \$1.50 a pair.
 • White Quits at 50c.
 • 100 pairs Five-Pound Wool Gray Wool Blankets at \$2.10 a pair.
 • Silk Shawls at \$1.40, \$1.90 and \$2.40 each.
 • 60 pairs Six-Pound Wool Gray Blankets at \$2.40 a pair.
 • Handsome Satin Damask Quilts, worth \$3.00, now \$2.15.
 • 200 Heavy Brown and Gray Plush

Trunks, Valises and Suit Cases
TRUNKS, VALISES AND SUIT
CASES.
 Closing out this department regardless
 of cost.
 250 Trunks, Valises and Suit Cases.
 2.50.
 No. 417—Trunk worth \$7.50, now \$4.50.
 No. 535—Trunk worth 12.50 now \$7.50.
 No. 27—Steamer Trunk worth \$9.00,
 now \$5.50.
 No. 132—Trunk worth \$20.00, now
 \$12.50.
 No. 416—Trunk worth \$15.00, close out
 at \$8.50.
 No. 141—Grip, worth \$4.00, now \$2.50.
 No. 200—Grip, worth \$2.00, now \$1.40.
 Suit Cases, worth \$3.50, now \$2.25.

Raincoats and Mackintoshes for Men & Boys

If you want to keep dry for winter, we will sell you one cheap. All sizes.

THESE ARE THE GENTLEST, THE MOSTLY WATER-PROOFED RAINCOATS, CUT ON THE NEWEST MODELS, IN THE BEST COLORINGS, AND THE BEST COATS THAT ARE JUST NOW SO MUCH IN DEMAND. ALL SIZES FOR MEN AND BOYS. BEST VALUES.

LOT 900 FIFTY MEN'S OXFORDS MACKINTOSHES, WATER-PROOF, WORTH \$3.50. WE SAVE YOU \$5 CENTS. SALE PRICE \$2.65.

LOT 765 MEN'S TAN MIXED MACKINTOSHES, DOUBLE TEXTURE, STYLE LAUREL. WORTH \$8.00. WE SAVE YOU \$2.00. SALE PRICE \$6.00.

LOT 206 60 MEN'S DARK OXFORD GRAY RAGLANETTES, STYLE CAMBRIDGE, SHOWER-PROOF. WORTH \$13.50. WE SAVE YOU \$3.35. SALE PRICE \$10.15.

LOT 316 25 MEN'S BEST GRADE OXFORD RAGLANETTES, HIGHEST GRADE, PERFECT FIT. WORTH \$16.00. WE SAVE YOU \$4.00. SALE PRICE \$12.00.

LOT 149 DARK BLUE ENGLISH MELTON MACKINTOSH, DOUBLE TEXTURE, VELVET COLLAR. WORTH \$10.00. WE SAVE YOU \$2.50. SALE PRICE \$7.50.

BOYS' RAINCOATS, LATEST STYLES, IN BOYS' MACKINTOSHES; BOYS' RAINCOATS, WORTH \$6.00, SALE PRICE \$4.50; \$3.50, SALE PRICE \$2.50.

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps

STYLE 1201 BOYS' SOFT HATS, BLACK AND BROWN, WORTH \$2.00, NOW \$2.00.

RAW EDGE FEDORAS, BLACK AND COLORS, WORTH \$3.50, NOW \$2.00.

NEWEST BLOCK IN AMERICAN HARD HATS, WORTH \$3.50, NOW \$2.00.

75 OLD PEARL GRAY SOFT HATS, WORTH FROM \$1.50 TO \$2.50, ALL TO BE SOLD AT \$1.00 EACH.

BOYS' SERGE AND TWEED CAPS AT 20 CENTS EACH.

Just think of it you are able to save 25 per cent on any of these goods and just when you need them most.

Mens' and Boys' Underwear

MEN'S ALL WOOL FANCY STRIPED UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WORTH \$1.00, REDUCED PRICE 75 CENTS EACH.

BOYS' WOOL FLEECE UNDERWEAR, SANITARY FINISH, SIZE 22 TO 36, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS ARE 37½ CENTS EACH.

MEN'S FLEECE UNDERWEAR, SANITARY FINISH, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SIZES 32 TO 38, 50 CENTS EACH. SIZES 40 TO 44, EXTRA LARGE, 75 CENTS EACH.

MEN'S EXTRA HEAVY FLANNELLETTE NIGHTGOWNS, WORTH \$1.00 SALE PRICE 65 CENTS EACH

25 Per Cent Reduction. Sale Will Last 60 Days
Your Money Back If Dissatisfied.

GREAT MONEY SAVING SALE

FOR 60 DAYS

It Pays to Trade at the Army and Navy Clothing Store.

ARMY AND NAVY CLOTHING STORE

117 Government Street, 117
CLOSES DAILY 6 P. M. OPEN EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT UNTIL
11 O'CLOCK.

25 Per Cent Reduction Sale

FOR 60 DAYS

Tomorrow we Begin Our Great Sale

RAPID GROWTH OF OSAKA THE MANCHESTER OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE

[illegible]

THE WEEK'S MINING

By H. M. L.

The current number of the B.C. Mining Record contains a timely and interesting account of the new gold discoveries on Poplar Creek. The writer of this article, Mr. E. Jacobs, who is acting as special commissioner of the periodical mentioned, has a well-deserved reputation for reliability, and as so much that has been written about Poplar Creek is quite unreliable a summary here from Mr. Jacobs report and history of the district may not be out of place.

Taking the streams flowing into the Lardene river between Lardene and Gerard (leaving out of account those coming from the east below where the Duncan river joins the Lardene a few miles north of the head of Kootenay lake, into which their combined waters flow) in the order of their occurrence, they are respectively, Cooper, Meadow, Cascade, Poplar, Rapid, Tenderfoot, and Canyon creeks. From the Lardene mountains, on the west, and Lake Hope, Canyon, and Canyon creeks, from the Duncan mountains, on the east. Numerous mineral claims had in years gone by been located on the watersheds of some of these, but little development work was done on them, and many of them were abandoned to run out.

This state of affairs seemingly continued until this year, for but brief mention is made in more recent annual reports of the claims on creeks south of Trout lake. It is interesting, in view of recent developments, to note that the 1898 report had mention of Poplar creek, on which the occurrence of a strong ledge carrying grey copper and galena, and traceable through a group of claims for upwards of a mile, was reported, and is the only reference to Poplar creek. The Spyglass is situated on Poplar creek and is owned by J. Winquist. It contains some of the highest grade ore in the Lardene, assays having given 3,740 ounces of silver and 200 to the ton.

It is not until this year that it is known in the second crossing, that is the second place at which the railway crosses the Lardene river, is reached, that the visitor finds much evidence of the presence of the prospector. Second crossing is about three miles south of Poplar, and here the townsie boomer is trying to "get in his work," for already the new townsie named Goldhill is being advertised, and all and sundry are being advised to "get in on the ground floor." It is not until the well-known prospector named Buffalo—No one spoken to knew his given name—on one of whose claims Wm. Kellem had just before found gold within a quarter of a mile of a railway and on the watershed of Cascade creek, had been told that the ore was 12 feet in width, and that rough gold could be seen in places in it. Another prospector gave the information that Buffalo pans good gold prospects for nine feet across the lead, and that he gets gold along a distance of about 200 feet, adding: "The gold occurs in a sort of laminated schist. This rock is a puzzle to most prospectors, but it carries gold all right. Other claims in this neighborhood have fissure quartz veins, crossing the formation and carrying gold. The ore is not much of it too fine to be seen by the naked eye, but the rock pans well."

From the same source the information was received that the strike of the gold belt is similar to that of the general formation. This belt is about two miles wide, and is composed of a schist which the quartz veins cross almost at right angles. The river in its general course parallels the formation, but the tributary creeks come in at right angles to the main stream. The ore of the district, that is the country drained by Poplar creek, is being as closely examined by prospectors as is Poplar creek, so that reports of the new finds may be looked for from time to time.

POPLAR CREEK.

Spoglass group.—In 1901 John Winquist, who has been prospecting in this part of the Lardene for about six years, found a belt of about two miles wide, "gold belt," three claims on Poplar creek, about 11 miles up from its junction with the Lardene river and at an altitude of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet higher up than that of the river. The claims have not been developed, but the trail being very rough, but now the government is making a good trail up the creek. The ore met with on these claims, which are known as the Spoglass group, is quartz mineralized with grey copper, some of the carrying high values in native silver and gold. The latter ranging up to \$120 from specimen assays. It occurs at the contact of lime with granite, and the ledge varies from two feet to three feet six inches in width, the paystreak being from six to twelve inches wide, and carrying a few tons of ore, and this he expects to ship this fall.

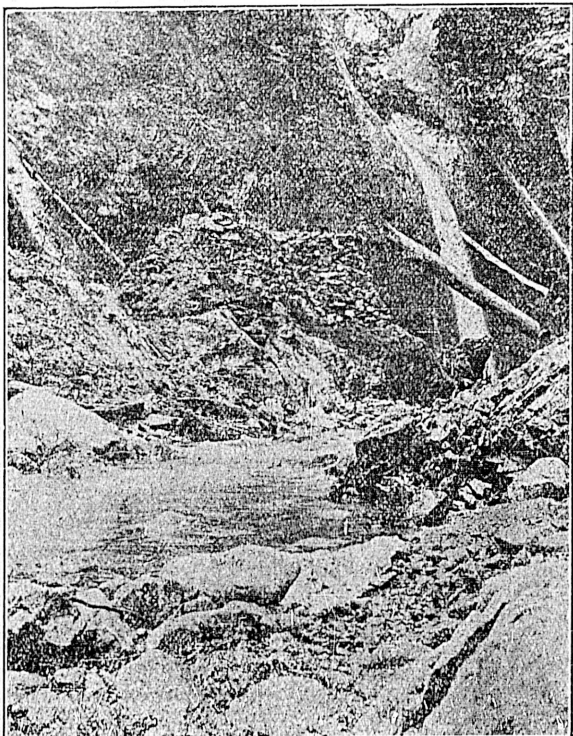
Gold Park group.—It was, though, the discovery by Geo. Gilbert and Frank Marquis of free gold on their Gold Park claim about 15 miles up Poplar creek, caused the first outside excitement over Poplar creek. These men had been prospecting in the district each season since the summer of 1898, in which year they found at the mouth of Poplar creek, a small float carrying copper. The following summer they endeavored to find the lead from which this ore had come, but without success, and again in 1900 they failed. But in the course of the latter season's prospecting they found a small float carrying copper. The following summer they endeavored to find the lead from which this ore had come, but without success, and again in 1900 they failed. But in the course of the latter season's prospecting they found a small float carrying copper. The following summer they endeavored to find the lead from which this ore had come, but without success, and again in 1900 they failed. But in the course of the latter season's prospecting they found a small float carrying copper.

The Conqueror group of claims—that is the name of the property—is situated on Bugaboo Creek, a tributary of the Gordon River, which empties into Kootenay lake in the district of I. B. Atkinson. Mr. E. in a recent report made on the property, said: "The ore is a contact vein or deposit of magnetite, and where it shows clearly in the creek it is 250 feet in width and practically clear ore. The outcrop of magnetite has proved by test pits and open cuts to extend throughout the main portion of the Conqueror claim, and rich float is found on two other claims. Mr. Atkinson examined several large outcrops of ore in several extension claims lying east of the Conqueror group, practically proving a continuation of the ore body for nearly three miles. It is a contact deposit lying between a wide belt of highly crystalline limestone on the one side and a dark, altered igneous rocks on the footwall. Since Mr. Atkinson's inspection, the owners report that work on the David claim has proved high grade ore not yet reached, and the footwall and other work of the group of ore taken from the sides, roof, sole and forebrest of the tunnel assayed by J. O'Sullivan, F. C. S., gave an average assay as follows:

	Per Cent.
Peric oxide.....	81.47
Peric oxide.....	15.68
Silica.....	1.40
Sulphur.....	.30
Phosphorus.....	.06
Titanium.....	nil
Lime.....	trace
Alumina.....	trace
Water very little Chlorine and loss.....	1.14
	100.00

*69.06 per cent. metallic iron.

(Continued on page 30.)



MAGNETITE EXPOSED ON THE CONQUEROR GROUP AT BUGABOO CREEK.

taken and the claims have been surveyed a site for a stamp mill cleared, and boarding and bunk houses for the miners erected. There have been numerous other mineral locations made on Poplar creek; in fact, it is quite likely that every available acre of ground has been staked for some distance up the creek, but no attempt was made to ascertain what promises staking had been done—it was only information as to actual discoveries of mineral and developments that the writer sought. It may be added, though, that apart from the hysterical excitement a few persons either having their own selfish ends to serve, or in their ignorance repeating and perhaps unintentionally adding to every story of "more gold than quartz," they heard in the past, the irresponsible utterances of others whom the sight of gold causes to lose their heads, these originating most of the ridiculous exaggerations given publicity by some of the Kootenay newspapers, apart from these absurdities, from experience and not reckless in their utterances freely admitted the unusual excellence of the surface showings and the great promise for the future should be found that the veins live down to any considerable depth and maintain good values, which after all are conditions indispensable to the permanence of any lode mining camp.

South of Poplar creek a commencement was made about the end of August to do some placer mining by means of a pump operated by a portable steam engine. This work was being done on the opposite side of the Lardene river. As there was no bridge near, and no one connected with the outfit was met, no particulars of results thus far obtained were available. In closing these notes on the Lower Lardene, it is desired to lay stress on the unusual advantage the district possesses in having a means of speedy communication, by means of railway and steamer, already provided. Seldom is it that a newly-opened mining district has railway facilities provided before development has proved whether or not it has any merit, but this district is thus favored. With such excellent surface showings, so large an area of mineral bearing country, and transportation difficulties already overcome, the district should be quickly developed. There will not be many legitimate reasons for delaying development; work should be vigorously prosecuted right through the winter, at any rate on claims that have already come into production, and they prove to be payable enterprises, next spring should see a transformation of the district from a little known camp having a few prospectors scattered here and there over it as it was a few months ago to a busy gold and silver mining centre, serving to demonstrate in an unmistakable manner that British Columbia still has, within easy reach of its business centres, mining fields well worthy the attention of experienced prospectors and of the class of investors that is not afraid to spend money in systematically following up promising indications of the presence of the precious metals.

Two claims on Springer creek, in the Sloan City division, the Cripple Stick and Cripple Stick Fraction, were bonded last week to English capital. This is the first "deal" made in this section this year. One shipment from the district also compares most unfavorably with last year's returns.

The reorganization of the Sullivan Mining Company, operating in the Kootenay district, is proceeding in a satisfactory manner, and there is now every assurance that the additional capital of \$200,000 required will be raised by the issue of 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds. The mine is now shipping ore from the dump at a profit, and lead after it had been found impossible to guard against their being stolen. Even at the time the writer visited the property it was still considered necessary for some one to be within hearing at night in case any further attempt at burglary specimens be made. But it was not the number and value of the specimens that gave the writer a favorable impression of the property so much as the fact that from three claims in the lead of the tunnel, then in 25 feet, excellent prospects in fine gold, not visible to the eye before crushing and panning, were obtained on each occasion of a test being made.

The Conqueror group of claims—that is the name of the property—is situated on Bugaboo Creek, a tributary of the Gordon River, which empties into Kootenay lake in the district of I. B. Atkinson. Mr. E. in a recent report made on the property, said: "The ore is a contact vein or deposit of magnetite, and where it shows clearly in the creek it is 250 feet in width and practically clear ore. The outcrop of magnetite has proved by test pits and open cuts to extend throughout the main portion of the Conqueror claim, and rich float is found on two other claims. Mr. Atkinson examined several large outcrops of ore in several extension claims lying east of the Conqueror group, practically proving a continuation of the ore body for nearly three miles. It is a contact deposit lying between a wide belt of highly crystalline limestone on the one side and a dark, altered igneous rocks on the footwall. Since Mr. Atkinson's inspection, the owners report that work on the David claim has proved high grade ore not yet reached, and the footwall and other work of the group of ore taken from the sides, roof, sole and forebrest of the tunnel assayed by J. O'Sullivan, F. C. S., gave an average assay as follows:

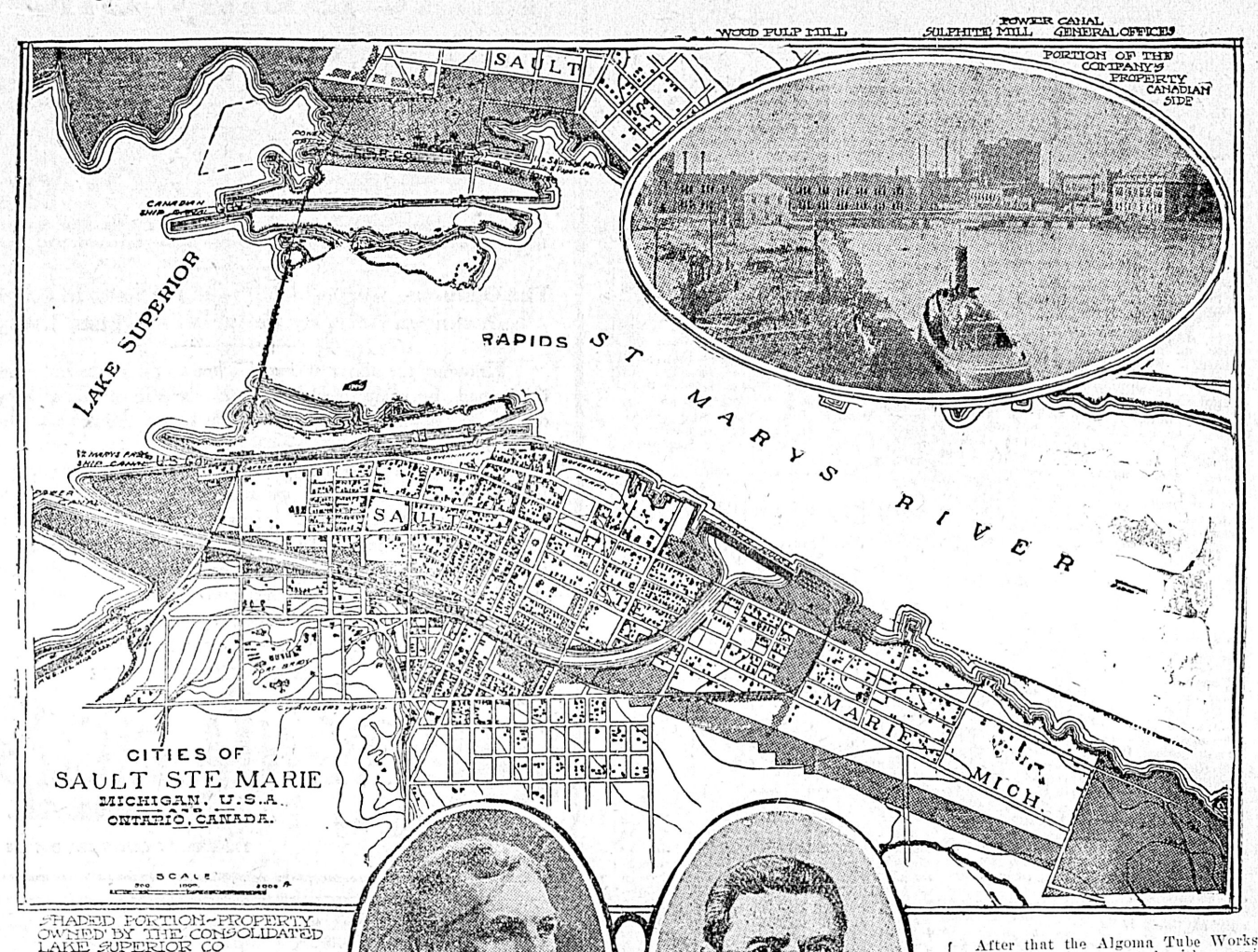
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Phosphorus..... .06
Titanium..... nil
Lime..... trace
Alumina..... trace
Water very little Chlorine and loss..... 1.14
100.00

*69.06 per cent. metallic iron.

(Continued on page 30.)

THE SOO AND ITS INDUSTRIES

CONSOLIDATED LAKE SUPERIOR COMPANY'S WORKS



William Coyne, assistant to the president of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, went out to a dealer in grain and feed in Sault Ste. Marie and bartered a wagon for six tons of hay for feed for the horses owned by the company. He had neither cash nor credit.

The Consolidated Lake Superior Company was organized six years ago with a capital stock of \$1,170,000, and for several years thereafter its securities were eagerly bought by investors, and it paid large dividends.

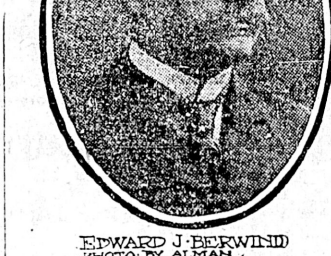
Between these extremes there is one of the most extraordinary stories of promotion, inflation and disaster this century has ever known. Even in these days of Shipbuilding Trust, Asphalt Trust and the other gigantic mushrooms of finance that have flourished and decayed, and with it all is linked the tale of a wonderful promoter, Francis H. Clergue, whose brain conceived pictures of commercial centre by the falls of St. Mary that would rival Pittsburgh and Manchester; whose tongue made these visions real to the hard headed investors of the United States and Canada, and whose Aladdin touch was to bring wealth untold to all who listened and believed.

They called him the "Wizard of the North," the "King of Far Ontario," the "Morgan of Canada." The very earth itself seemed stored with riches awaiting the wave of his magic wand to uncover and resolve into gold for those who followed. Nature was his warehouse. The elements were his agents. There were no ends to his enterprises, no limits to his faith, no bounds to his ambition. All Canada thrilled with anticipation. The sanguine predicted a rival to the Billion Dollar Steel Trust that would enter the markets of the world and compete with that great corporation. The sun shone brightly over Sault Ste. Marie.

Now the dreams are shattered. The Consolidated Lake Superior is bankrupt. The holders of its securities have seen their fortunes dwindle to nothing, for the preferred stock has fallen from \$80 to \$250, and the common stock from \$36 to 50 cents a share, with no takers. Seventeen months ago the market value of the stock was \$50,000,000. Today it is less than \$800,000. Once the stock was divided into 7 per cent. Now the stock is as so much waste paper.

THE FALLEN ALADIN FROM MAINE.

The central figure in this bubble and burst is Clergue, a Yankee from Bangor, Me. He was the guiding spirit,



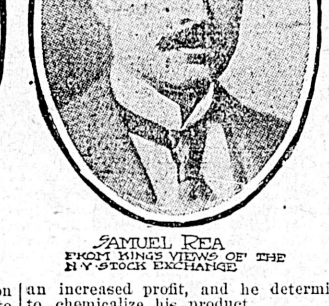
EDWARD J. BERWIND

He branched out in 1888. News came to Bangor that Clergue was in Persia, and that he was capitalizing that kingdom right and left. He was credited with organizing the Bank of Persia, the Persian Railway and Construction Company, the Persian Electric Light Company, and the City of Teheran Water Works each with \$1,000,000 capital. He formed an American company to take over the railroad, and his other operations were but the offshoots of that enterprise.

THIS WAS CLERGUE'S OPPORTUNITY.

This established Clergue. He was no longer the business man of Bangor merely, but the world wide promoter. He started other schemes, and in 1895 set out to find what he could find on this continent worthy of his talents.

Like a genius of affairs he saw that it would be more profitable to build his own plants and sell his power to him and he went over the ground to see what nature had to offer. He saw inexhaustible forests for wood pulp, and knew the market for the pulp was increasing every day. He knew that "chemical pulp"—that is the pulp treated with sulphite of lime—would bring



SAMUEL REA

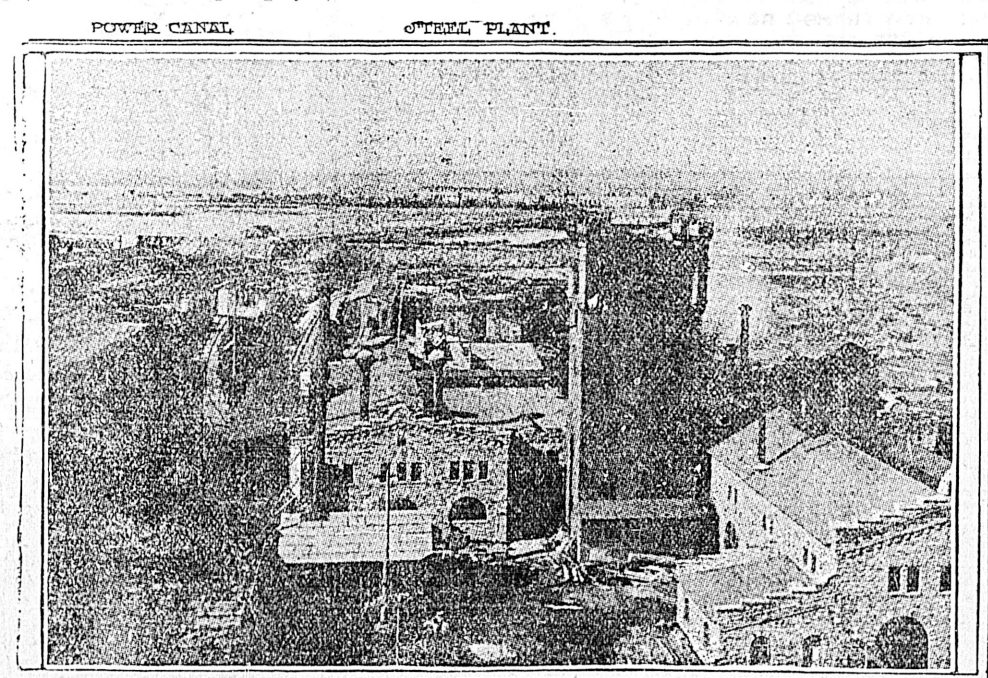
an increased profit, and he determined to chemically his product. Sulphur came mostly from Italy, and Sault Ste. Marie is far away from Sicily. Clergue overcame that difficulty. The Sudbury nickel mines were near to the Sault, and from these nickel mines vast quantities of sulphuric acid gas escaped. Clergue bought a nickel mine, and built a laboratory. Then there came the question of residue after the sulphur was extracted. Electricity was used, and the nickel and iron were made into a new nickel steel alloy.

A reduction plant and a ferro-nickel plant followed. Then there was the problem of the copper pyrites in the nickel ore. A little copper run nickel steel. Clergue, unearthing a mine of common salt hard by, and by the "Rhoda process" produced caustic soda. Then Clergue found iron, and added it to his ferro-nickel, and made fine armor plate from it.

He projected steel mills and three railroads, one to the Hudson Bay country. He also projected a 5,000 horsepower canal on the American side that would hold fifty ocean liners, a charcoal plant that would burn 300 cords of wood a day, a 40,000 horsepower canal for the Canadian side, a 500 foot drydock, got four ore ships from England—till the people who were watching him came to believe that the whole boundless universe was his.

PAIRS WELDED TOGETHER.

It was in 1897 that the various enterprises projected or under way were welded into a whole by one organization of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company under a charter granted by the State of Connecticut. Clergue made the consolidation. He became Vice President and general manager. It was announced that the miracles were about to begin. "Step up, gentlemen," said the prospectuses, "The Master Mind is



SULPHURIC ACID PLANT.

ONE OF CLERGUE'S ENTERPRISES

the promoter and the exploiter, the manager and the executive. He conceived and tried to carry out. His imagination saw mighty things to be done. His brain could not follow fast enough. He projected, but he could not fulfill. But all this aside, he had the eloquence, the genius to get more than \$100,000,000 in cash, both here and abroad, to put into his schemes.

Clergue was a young business man in Bangor in the eighties, with a moderate sum of money at his command, but with a mind that reached out into the uttermost confines of the earth and sought for opportunities. He continued in Bangor only because the time was not ripe for him to leave the conserva-

water to turn the mills of the gods. He took over a 5,000 horse power canal that was on the Canadian side and deepened and widened it. He built a power house with the rock he blasted out, and then began to reach for manufacturing uses to his power. He saw in the big men in railroad and iron and steel enterprises in this country, took a large amount of the preferred stock at par, and for cash payments in installments. A bonus of two shares of common stock was given with each share of preferred. Dividends of seven per cent. were promised. The bait was alluring. Even the frugal Berks County Dutch and the Mennonites bought nearly two millions worth of it.

Clergue offered his stock. It was greedily taken, largely but not wholly in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. A syndicate of capitalists, including Vicks in the big men in railroad and iron and steel enterprises in this country, took a large amount of the preferred stock at par, and for cash payments in installments. A bonus of two shares of common stock was given with each share of preferred. Dividends of seven per cent. were promised. The bait was alluring. Even the frugal Berks County Dutch and the Mennonites bought nearly two millions worth of it.

After that the Algoma Tube Works, Limited, was incorporated with a capital of \$300,000,000. It was the largest company ever incorporated in Canada and was another child of the brain of Clergue. The work went on briskly. The annual report published in November, 1901, said that the amount of earnings to be realized—"to realize," mark you—from June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1902, upon the transportation and sale of iron ore would be sufficient to pay all dividends on the preferred stock.

Everything at Sault Ste. Marie glittered. The stock was advertised and boomed. It was listed on the Philadelphia bourse and the investors tumbled over one another to get it. In 1902 the preferred stock sold for \$70 a share, and the common, which had been sold principally as a bonus of a share, was \$36 a share. There were a great many consolidated Lake Superior millionaires on paper.

In 1902 the Consolidated was at its apogee. Its catalogue of interests was imposing, more than that it was awe-inspiring when it was considered that Clergue, the Bangor Yankee, had contrived and capitalized it all. The Consolidated Company, of course, owned and operated everything, and this is the list of the constituent companies and array of enterprise that circled the Sault and reached into the North for business and money:

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railroad Company, owning and operating three railway lines, a fleet of steamers on the lakes, ferries, and the steel works, blast furnaces and rail mills on the Canadian side.

The Lake Superior Power Company, owning and supplying power for the city of Sault Ste. Marie, and the city of Sault Ste. Marie on the Canadian side.

The Algoma Commercial Company, handling and operating the Canadian land grants, and conducting land mining and timber operations and saw mills under those grants.

The Michigan Lake Superior Power Company, which has a 3,000 horse power canal on the American side of St. Mary's River.

The Tagawa Water and Light Company, which supplies water and electric light and power to the city of Sault Ste. Marie on the Canadian side.

The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company, with a large pulp and paper mill on the Canadian side.

The Algoma Iron Works, with furnaces on the Canadian side.

The International Transit Company, with street car franchises and lines on the Canadian side.

The Trans-St. Mary Traction Company, which owned the street car lines on the American side.

Coincident with these companies was the ownership of the millions of dollars' worth of machinery, cars and other property.

The whole scheme was capitalized at \$117,000,000.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF CLERGUE.

When the great power canal, with the largest power house in the world was opened early last year there was a tremendous celebration. This was the apogee of Clergue. They declared that he was hailed as the benefactor of the Northwest.

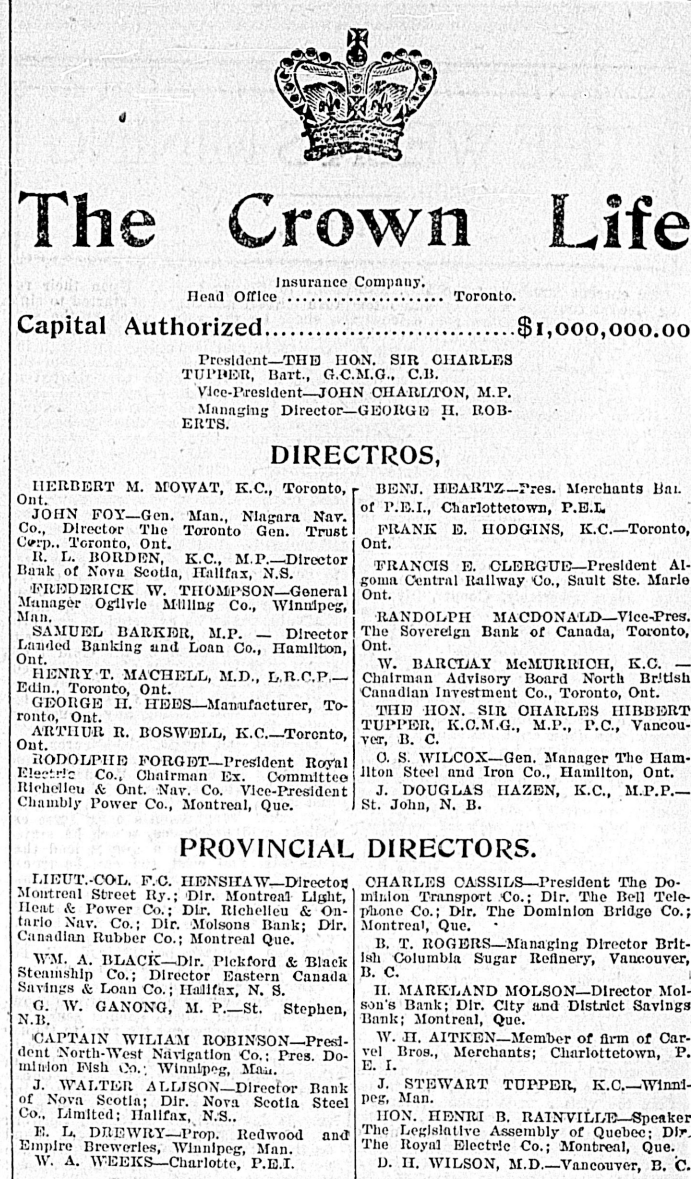
Last December it became known that the Consolidated was in financial straits. Strenuous efforts were made to save it, but the directors surrendered. They could go no further, and a \$5,000,000 claim held by Speyer & Co., bankers will be foreclosed, and the great Consolidated will pass into other hands, for whatever fate fortune may have in store for it.

And Clergue—oh, Clergue was up there the other day with a party of English capitalists he wanted to interest in some of the properties. Clergue may have made a stupendous failure, but he has not lost his persistence, his persuasive power, his imagination. He has been in New York this past week trying to reorganize the wreck. And he may yet succeed, if reports are correct.

THE CZAR'S WEAKNESS.

That Russian engineer who presented such an eloquent petition to the Czar on behalf of Russia's suffering people might have saved himself the trouble. A Times correspondent tells this anecdote:—"M. de Plehve induced the Czar to permit his famous manifesto of February 26 to be read in all the churches. The Czar wrote on his report 'Very correct.' M. Pobiedonostzeff, however, hurried to the Czar and showed him what a danger such a course would involve, as the people would understand that their wishes with respect to the division of land, etc., were being acceded to. The Czar then wrote on the report of Pobiedonostzeff, which contradicted that of M. de Plehve 'Perfectly correct.' The story may or may not be true, but it is significant."

"If you're so hard up," said the easy mark, who was temporarily unable to extend the accommodation asked, "why don't you borrow some money from Tite-list?" "Heavens, no!" exclaimed the other. "Why, he always expects to be paid back!"—Chicago Evening Post.



to. Dave Lewis and Bettina Girard appeared in the principal parts to advantage.

H. A. JONES
105 CORDOVA ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

WILSON BLOCK

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